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3,000,000 CHINESE JOIN MOVEMENT FOR EDUCATION

1000-Character Vocabulary Is a Revolutionizing Force Against Illiteracy

CONSPICUOUS WORK OF Y. C. JAMES YEN

Started Teaching in World War Camps—Dr. Hu Suh's Part in Great Undertaking

By PAUL HUTCHINSON
Managing Editor of the Christian Century

HONOLULU, T. H., July 15 (By Mail)—Is China failing to pieces? Is the land in which live a quarter of the world's population coming to the end of its national career? Must some form of intervention take place in order to save China's own people, as well as the rest of the world, from the effects of her governmental anarchy? Observers of the outward aspects of Chinese life are asking these questions with increasing frequency. It is notorious that there is no central government in China today capable of exercising real authority, or of bringing a stable political order out of the present chaos. Nor does any such government appear to be in sight. What hope is there for a country in such confusion?

If one's knowledge of China is confined to the outer shell of her political life, there no optimistic answer can be given such questions. But if one can penetrate behind this shell—which is a tragic mask China presents to the world—into the life which her own people live placidly—there is to be found a life in which, slowly but surely, old ideas and conditions are giving way to new.

Mr. Yen's Leadership
And of all those who are aiding in this advance, none is taking a larger part than Y. C. James Yen, the leader of China's mass education movement. This is the story of "Jimmie" Yen and his movement. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, called it the most important fact in the current history of all the peoples bordering the Pacific when he summed up the discoveries of the Institute of Pacific Relations which has just closed.

Who is Y. C. James Yen? The Yale generation which went out to the World War would have no trouble in answering that question, for "Jimmie" Yen, Yale '18, was one of the most popular men on the New Haven campus. But it is still possible to be famous in the shadow of the Harkness tower and fall of fame in the world outside.

Mr. Yen is sure to be known a long way beyond New Haven before he gets to the little village in the Szechuan province which lies next door to Tibet—as the son of an old-school scholar, he gathered what there was to be found of the new learning in a little academy a hundred miles from his home, and then showed his pioneering spirit by traveling 45 days by foot, boat and rail, until he had reached and entered the University of Hongkong.

His Trip to America
Two years later he was on the move again, bearing letters across the Pacific to the authorities of a college in Ohio. But on the boat he met two wandering sons of Yale, and September found him in New Haven.

The World War picked Mr. Yen out of the Beta Theta Pi house at New Haven and put him behind the lines in France, a "W" secretary working among the Chinese coolies whom Britain and France had brought by the hundred thousand from Shantung. The war may not have made the world completely safe

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What's RIGHT With the Movies

American-Made Films Designed to Foster World Peace and Good Will

This is the fourth of seven articles appearing daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

By RUFUS STEELE

NEW YORK, July 30.—The American motion-picture industry is making an earnest and increasingly successful endeavor to take care of its relations with many nations. It has gone in for peace treaties, diplomacy and missions plenipotentiary and extraordinary. It has had to. Its output now occupies a first place on screens in every part of the world, and its subtitles being translated into many languages, is the working out of a system for avoiding offense to other countries is a natural and most important development.

The outburst in the British Parliament a few weeks ago showed how necessary were the steps which, although Lord Newton knew nothing of them, had preceded his interesting speech by many months. His lordship suggested the possibility of a duty or an embargo on American pictures. He said, in effect, that trade no longer means the showing of the film. The chief care of his irritation, however, was not that countless British girls are now demanding that their millinery, like their boyish bobs, shall resemble Gloria Swanson's, or that the dusky natives of far islands under British rule clamor for clothes in the mode of Hollywood, but because he felt that at times the pictures had inaccurately reflected British history and British tradition.

Traditions Respected

History and tradition, and in an almost equal degree the manners and morals of the peoples of nearly 100 different countries—these are respected and treated with careful justice under the new system that has been evolved. It is undoubtedly true that many and grievous mistakes have been made in the past, but true also that they mattered less because the motion picture had not become the powerful influence it is now with the audience that is practically universal.

Today the portraying of the people of one country in an inaccurate or unhappy light to the peoples of the numerous other countries who will be included in the world audience of any pretentious picture is a serious matter, and the American producer about to produce a story that deals extensively with the historical events or life of a foreign country now approaches the Government of that nation and solicits official editing of his scenario or supervising of his film. How appropriate this plan may work out is illustrated by the picture "Madame Sans-Gene," now showing in the United States and Europe.

When the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation had acquired the screen rights to the Sardou comedy of the washerwoman-duchess its first consideration was how to film the work so that it would be acceptable to the French people. Gloria Swanson was cast for the stellar role and it was decided to surround her with principals and an ensemble wholly French and to employ a French director. Negotiations between world powers were never more diplomatic. Finally, it was agreed that the Government of France was made aware of the producers' desire to film the favorite French comedy in precisely the way Frenchmen would like to have it done.

French Government Aids

Would the French Government grant subsidies to help to guide and supervise the preparations and the filming in places which are venerated by every Frenchman? The French Government graciously would. "Sans-Gene" was done into celluloid in salons, chambers and gardens at Fontainebleau and Compiegne that had never countenanced a camera before, with many of the identical Napoleonic relics as props, under the eye of the French Ministry of Art. Official Paris, when given a preview of the picture, registered its feelings by electing the American girl who was the star, as well as the scenario writer, to the Academy.

Official Italy has still more recently answered the Metropolitan Opera Company's appeal in the interests of the production of the film. Proposals for aiding the industry over any considerable period by means of a state subsidy have been rejected on economic grounds. Nevertheless the situation is considerably so urgent that attempts are being made to obtain a fortnight's breathing space by means of state loans to enable existing wages to continue for this period, while further negotiations take place. Such loans are to be temporary only, and numerous safeguards are proposed to secure that the money will be used to repay the loan, and men shall increase the output, either by longer hours or otherwise. The matter is still under discussion, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that there is good expectation of finding a way out, at least for the time being on these lines. Whether the relief will be more than temporary depends on subsequent negotiations.

In the meanwhile the news received from Germany where Ruhr coalowners are preparing to dump 11,000,000 tons of accumulated stocks upon the foreign market has had a similar effect upon both parties to the dispute.

The London stock exchange is reported "steady," though arrangements for a levy upon other unions to support the miners are being made, and the transport workers and railway unions have issued notices to their branches not to move coal in the case of a stoppage at the mines.

LAW INSTITUTE OPENS DOORS AT THE HAGUE

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, July 30.—The thirty-third session of the Institute of International Law was opened yesterday in the Peace Palace by the president, Dr. B. C. Loder, with an elaborate speech on Hugo Grotius, whom he sketched as the true apostle of modern times. Dr. G. K. Karnebeek, Foreign Minister, was welcomed in the name of the Government, among whom were Dr. Heemskerk, Minister of Justice, many members of the corps diplomatique, and the president of the Carnegie Institute.

Dr. van Karnebeek said that doubtless either the right or existence of the future of the International Institute would be a serious error. The committee stated it believed that summer sessions would be a welcome boon to parents by keeping children off streets.

Under the proposed plan, on which the committee has studied since April, the present school year would be divided into the four usual periods

of 10 weeks and another 10 weeks during customary summer recess, it is said in the report, thus giving a week's vacation at Christmas time and one week in the summer. A pupil would be required to attend four of the five terms. Teachers would serve either four or five terms and be compensated accordingly.

Saving in Time

If such a plan were put into operation it would be possible for a student to complete graded and high school in three years' less time than is now required. The committee stated it believed that summer sessions would be a welcome boon to parents by keeping children off streets.

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AMERICANS ORDERED TO LEAVE RUMANIA

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, July 30—Orders to leave Rumania within a set time are now being delivered to American employees of the Standard Oil Company.

The company is requesting the American Legation to take up the matter with the Foreign Office. The British deportation orders were withdrawn following diplomatic protest.

NO PRESBYTERIAN UNION

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Union of the Presbyterian Church, north and south, is not in immediate prospect nor is it a present necessity in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Erdman, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

He urged the Coolidge policy of adhesion to the World Court, which he declared "approaches the ideal toward which the policy of the country has always worked."

Mr. Erdman's speech came in the open conference attended by all the institute members. Dr. G. H. Blakeslee, Clark University, preceded him, said two parties exist in the United States, one party fa-

NATIONAL MOVE PREDICTED TO CHECK CRIME

Richard W. Child Lays Survey Before Law and Business Leaders

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice George H. Taylor Jr., late last night signed an order directing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to show cause tomorrow why a stay should not be granted restraining the company from putting into effect the proposed 40 per cent increase on communication fare in Westchester County.

The order was obtained by Corporation Counsel Charles Van Auken of New Rochelle, one of the leaders of the commuting towns which are fighting the increase. It is returnable tomorrow before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at White Plains.

Judge Taylor granted the order on an ex parte hearing without going into the merits of the commuters' case. If the stay is granted, it will probably be temporary, until the commuters take an appeal from the Public Service Commission of July 15 granting the increase.

Richard W. Child, attorney for the commuters, said he had been granted a rehearing of the rate case, which he would take to the commissioners within the next few days.

Chief Clerk J. W. Hibman said as soon as the commission received the application, an early date will be set for a rehearing.

Rehearing of Case Granted

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Corporation Counsel Van Auken of New Rochelle, chief counsel for the Westchester County commuters, today notified the Public Service Commission he was preparing an application for a rehearing of the rate case, which he would take to the commissioners within the next few days.

Chief Clerk J. W. Hibman said as soon as the commission received the application, an early date will be set for a rehearing.

Commissioner Advocates Co-operation

It is the opinion of the commissioners that the commuting population, which forms such a large portion of the city, does not fully realize the effect of the rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commission to the New Haven.

"The approved movement to send the city dwellers to the country districts and thus relieve the congestion in the cities is being threatened by placing these new burdens on the commuter," the committee said.

A meeting held at 80 Maiden Lane here late yesterday afternoon of which municipal officials, representatives of chambers of commerce, corporation counsels, chairmen of citizens' protective association and others attended, was convened to call the commuters to a meeting to discuss the subject of crime and its punishment.

He said that rehabilitation was an encouraging movement on the part of society, but too often it is not accompanied by intelligent

Asked by a Monitor reporter if he would define what he thought was an effective plan to diminish crime, Mr. Child said he was taking no initiative. "I went before the meeting merely to present my findings," he said. Mr. Child said the crime situation in the United States was due to irresponsibility.

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FARM AND STOCK GAINS FORECAST

Department of Agriculture
Survey Finds General
Trend Promising

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Recovery noted in many phases of agriculture forecasts a good season for the farmer and stockman in 1925, according to a summary issued by the Department of Agriculture. The two "comebacks" emphasized in the report are truck crops and live stock, both of which promise good returns.

The department sees promise of recovery in all branches of the livestock industry, and higher returns for cattlemen are foreseen in the fall.

"Beef cattle are in a stronger position than a year ago," the report stated.

Favorable Conditions

"While there has been some liquidation and consequent reduction in numbers of cattle in some areas, it is not believed that the total market supply of grass cattle this fall will be materially less than the number marketed in 1924. Heavy marketing from important western cattle production regions during the last three years has been offset somewhat by favorable weather and feed conditions."

Part of the rise in prices is attributed to the increased European demand for meats during the last year.

"Truck crops are coming in for a share of price recovery this season," the report says. "Early estimates suggest a potato production of only about 3.5 bushels per capita, which would be on a par with those well-remembered shortage years, 1911 and 1919. Onions, cabbage, melons and peaches have been selling at two or three times last year's prices and seemingly have a brisk fall market."

Good-Sized Cotton Crop

"Rains last month added to hay and late oats. Corn looks good as a whole. A fairly good spring wheat crop seems assured, despite considerable hot weather damage and some rust in the Red River valley."

Wheat was disappointed but has apparently threshed out about as much grain as was expected and is of good quality.

"Flour is not so plentiful in eastern districts, but the Pacific coast will make good much of the deficiency. Cotton has lost ground in the western belt by reason of drought, but indications still point to a good-sized total crop. Potatoes are a decidedly smaller acreage than last year and nevertheless may make more money for producers."

JAPANESE PREMIER ASKS RESIGNATIONS

Differences Arise in the Kato Ministry

TOKYO, July 30 (AP)—An extraordinary meeting of the Japanese Cabinet, today developed a serious situation between the Kenseikai and Selyukai Party members over the question of tax adjustment. The differences led to a demand from the Premier, Viscount Kato, for the resignations of three Selyukai Party members in the Cabinet, the Ministers of Justice, Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry. Two ministers present from whom resignations were demanded left the meeting. A third member was absent.

Viscount Kato called upon the Prince Regent to apprise him of the situation. The Prince then announced a postponement of his visit to Nipko owing to the crisis. The Selyukai party tonight voted no resignations from the cabinet. This move is understood to mean that the entire ministry of Viscount Kato would resign soon owing to the necessity for unanimity of action in the cabinet which is to continue.

The Kenseikai Party cabinet members proposed a reduction in the income taxes on land and the abolition of the transit, soy patent medicine and cotton fabric taxes totaling \$2,000,000 yen. The deficit thus created would be made up by taxing interest of capital, such as bank deposits, national issues of private and public bonds, inheritances, and safe beer and all soft drinks.

AFGHAN-ITALIAN DISPUTE NEAR END

Special from Monitor Bureau
BOMBAY, July 30.—The publication of the Afghan Government's re-

port on the dispute between the Afghans and the Italian government.

The Afghans have accepted the Italian demands, and the Italian government has accepted the Afghans' counterdemands.

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PARTY LEADERS ATTEND OUTING

Essex Club Republicans Welcome Mr. Coolidge at Centennial Grove

Plain, honest government with the good of the people always the goal was the policy advocated at Chelmsford Lake, Centennial Grove, yesterday afternoon to the members of the Essex Club by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, and Albert T. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, and principal speaker who talked closely with the standards of the central figure of the notable gathering of Republicans—Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

Governor Fuller, in welcoming the President of the United States, spoke of the impress which Mr. Coolidge had left on the Commonwealth. He spoke of the plain program followed by the President in guiding the country's affairs and how the people were gaining in lower taxation as the result.

Party Policies Lauded

When the 1,000 Republicans gathered in the grove, after listening to William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Charles S. Deneen, Senator from Illinois and formerly Governor, extolled the accomplishments of the Republican Party.

"It's a sound party," he tried to believe but was vigorously assailed to the front of the platform by Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Beveridge, with his usual impressiveness, voiced the thought of the men of Massachusetts before him when he said that what made Calvin Coolidge the figure he is in the Nation today is his being "on the level." He is "on the level with everyone. That is what has made Calvin Coolidge grow in the respect of the people and that is the pathway we, as a Nation, should follow under his leadership and which we will follow."

Plans for 1926

Mr. Butler told the gathering that Massachusetts and the other states must continue Republican successes at the polls in November of next year to make effective the work which President Coolidge has begun.

Mr. Deneen recounted the career of the Republican Party and paid tribute to Massachusetts, happily naming Calvin Coolidge's title for one of his books, "Have Faith in Massachusetts," when he recalled the commanding places held in the affairs of the United States Government from President down by men of the Commonwealth, saying that the country "Has Faith in Massachusetts."

Frederick H. Tarr, president of the Essex Club, was the presiding officer and introduced the various speakers. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of Henry Cabot Lodge, for more than a year identified Senate from Massachusetts, spoke in support of the measure to make Calvin Coolidge an honorary member of this historic Republican Essex Club, and, of course, the vote was unanimous. The club has elected William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and William H. Taft to honorary membership in former years.

ART

Rockport Art Exhibit
ROCKPORT, Mass.—Members of the Rockport Art Association have hung an exhibition of small pictures at their club rooms on Main Street. The show which consists of oil paintings, water colors and black and white, mostly of local subjects.

Morris Hall Pancosha shows a poetic "Fog, Rockport," a view of the harbor with small boats in the foreground enveloped in peaty mist. Small Abbott Lowell Birge is all glowing sunlight and rich shadow. Winifred Kent shows a composition of early evening called "Snug Harbor" and Antonio Cirino "The Blue Boat," a quiet toned canvas of the same dock. W. Lester Stevens' "Gloucester Docks" is well composed and drawn.

Elizabeth Washington has painted a brilliantly colored "Headland Rocks." D. Blagge Barton's "Rocks,"

World News in Brief

Lima, Peru (P)—The three-day celebration of the anniversary of Peruvian independence is now in progress, is closely watched with the preparation for the coming plebiscite over the question of Tacna and Arica. Numerous ceremonies in honor of the plebiscite delegation which will sail for Arica on Friday will be held. President Leguia addressed the plenipotentiaries and reviewed the negotiations leading to Peru's acceptance of the plebiscite decision by President Coolidge. He said that Peru, faithful to clear traditions in its international relations, resolved to take part in the plebiscite.

Haverhill, Mass. (P)—More than 500 motorists, many of them from this city, were held up near the Merrimac-Amesbury line last night by motor vehicle inspectors. The inspectors found many automobiles that were equipped with defective lights. All the drivers agreed that there is a big improvement in conditions. It proves that the different campaigns throughout the state are showing results.

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BUSINESS GOOD IN CONNECTICUT

Manufacturers' Association Reports Conditions Are Basically Sound

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30 (Special)—General business conditions in Connecticut are basically sound, says the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor today.

"General business conditions in the association, "are in a basically sound condition and give promise of a good season ahead. In certain sections, such as Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven, New Britain, Bridgeport, Meriden, Middlefield and Stamford, operations are at a practically normal point and in most cases show an increase over the same period last year, with firms here and there working nights. Employment figures remain at an encouraging point and a number of large increases have recently been made."

"The transportation situation is sound at the present time and if certain pending rate matters are settled promptly and satisfactorily it will do much to encourage the industry."

"Proposals for tax reduction this year are emanating from sources which you also had no sympathy with those who were advocating these measures and the very evident determination to reduce the surtax rate, possibly as low as 12 per cent, and to attempt solutions of the inheritance and other equally unscientific tax conditions offer some promise of relief."

"In Connecticut, industrialists generally, recognize the importance of agriculture and are bending their efforts toward improved conditions in those lines."

CHICAGO RODEO PROTEST BACKED

(Continued from Page 1)

fused to have it again this year when it was stated that Tex Austin was coming to run a bigger show at our Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

"At Leeds the immense stadium erected at vast expense was torn down when rodeo was successfully prevented. We thank The Christian Science Monitor for wonderful cooperation."

No Show in Minnesota

From the State Humane Society of Minnesota the local group has received an expression of encouragement and offer of co-operation. Samuel Fullerton, executive agent of the Minnesota Society for Prevention of Cruelty, has sent a letter to the Anti-Rodeo League describing how his organization and others have successfully prevented rodeos in that state.

In an appeal to Len Small, Governor of Illinois, Sydney H. Cole, general manager of the American Humane Association, asked the Chief Executive to prevent the Chicago rodeo. The communication follows:

"It is reported that the Chicago Association of Commerce is to hold a rodeo performance in Chicago during August. I would like to appeal to you the Chief Executive of the State to use your influence to prevent this performance, which in many cities has resulted in great cruelty to animals."

Argument Is Refuted

"The argument is advanced that chance of injury to the performer is far greater than that to the animals. We believe that this is not a justifiable argument because the man or woman enters the contest of his own consent and for financial gain, but the animals have no choice."

"It is noted that the chairman of the great State of Illinois has been a party to any acts that may directly or indirectly result in cruelty to animals. We trust that this matter will receive your most earnest and favorable attention."

Similar appeals were sent by the association to William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, and William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, sponsor of the event.

CITY DIRECTORIES FOR 1924 WANTED

Public Library Needs Copies for Inter-city Exchange

Boston city directories for 1924 are wanted by the Boston Public Library to exchange for 1924 directories of other cities in order that its file of city directories may be kept up to date. For a Boston directory of 1924 the library can secure a city directory for 1924 either of St. Louis, Mo., Cleveland, O., San Francisco, Calif., Baltimore, Md., or some other city. Therefore, when replacing their Boston directories for 1924 with those for 1925 owners of the Boston Public Library, Charles F. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, to save the old ones and telephone the information service of the library, Back Bay 8750, that it may call for the old one.

Such files of directories form one of the most indispensable sources of information in a library, Mr. Belden says. As they are expensive to maintain through purchase, libraries in large cities have arranged a system of exchange of such directories with each other by which such files can be maintained at a minimum of expense.

SCHOOLMASTER RESIGNS

Härri G. House, master of the Country Day School at Newton for the past six years, has resigned to accept the position of dean of Blackburn College at Carlinville, Ill., a coeducational institution of over 200 students founded in the Civil War period. He will assume his new duties in the fall.

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PERMANENT WAVING

MARCEL WAVING

3,000,000 CHINESE JOIN MOVEMENT FOR EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1)

for democracy, but it gave the young Chinese student a new conception of what the world might mean.

In his coolie camps he found it necessary to work out programs that would keep him occupied during their hours of duty. He determined to try teaching the rudiments of Chinese. To his amazement, the classes in reading met with instant response. Only 10 per cent of the coolie laborers in France could read, but all the rest of the corps seemed eager to learn. Men would come straight from duty, going without their meals, to crowd into classes. And once there, they disclosed ample capacity to learn.

Coolies Eager to Learn

"That was my conversion," says Mr. Yen. "You know how it is in China. There are no particular social distinctions, but the path of the student and the coolie just do not cross. The only time the student comes into contact with the coolie is when his ricksha is being hauled. The student thinks of the coolie as a human being, to be sure, but one who has no interests beyond rice and shelter. Well, I found out differently in France."

"I found those coolies as eager to learn as I was myself. And I found that they could learn the rudiments of the vernacular in a very few weeks. So gradually we got to the point that these Shantung coolies wanted what all Chinese wanted, and that what we had been able to do in France could be done on a much wider scale in China."

It was while trying to teach the coolies in France that Mr. Yen hit on the basis for his present work. No textbooks were available. Such as were in print were designed for middle and high schools. So he, and those he enlisted to help him, had to work out their own lesson sheets. And they found that by using only the words which occurred frequently in the conversation and work of the coolies they could center their efforts on the teaching of about 1000 Chinese characters.

After the initial lessons had been learned, when something of a reading public had been built up, it was found possible to produce newspapers and books within the limits of this 1000-character vocabulary.

Completing His Preparation

The war over, Mr. Yen came back to America to finish his preparation, knowing now without hesitation what his lifework was to be. In 1920 he landed again in Shanghai. The secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, David Z. T. Yui, begged him to join the secretarial staff of that body. "No," said Mr. Yen, "the Y. M. C. A. has no department for doing the thing I want to do."

What is that?" asked Mr. Yui.

Mr. Yen described the way in which he had taught illiterate coolies to read and write while in France. "I want to do that on a national scale," he said.

"Almighty come in with us and develop the department," Mr. Yui offered. And Mr. Yen did. He saw in the Y. M. C. A. an organization with an influential local constituency in more than 40 of the cities of China. He seized on that organization to launch his mass education movement.

China's Literary Revolution

It is necessary to digress at this point for a moment to mention the work of another young Chinese if the success of Mr. Yen's work since 1920 is to be understood. In 1918 Dr. Hu Suh, professor in the national university at Peking, launched what has been called China's literary revolution by recommending that what China needed in the literary realm was a live language.

The classical, or wen-ji, form in which all serious writing had been done for 2500 years, bore as little relation to the vernacular of the streets as Latin bears to English. In fact, the parallel was very close between the situation in China and that in Europe when Latin remained the medium of the scholar while the man on the street talked English or French or Italian. Dr. Hu proposed to write as the man on the street talked.

His proposal, after vicissitudes which cannot be recounted in this connection, triumphed. By the time Mr. Yen was ready to begin his work in China, the use of wen-ji in newspapers and magazines was practically at an end. The vernacular form, to which the name of pei-hua was given, had come into general use.

Great Gain in Readers

Pei-hua, literally translated, means "white language." Perhaps a better rendering would be "clear language." The idea in American colloquialism is that of a language which can be seen through. Its introduction, according to Mr. Yen, increased the reading public in China to 800,000,000, also put a general command of the vernacular language at the disposal of any boy or girl who could give three or four years to going to the primary school. But it left 200,000,000 Chinese, already beyond the school age, illiterate. It was in behalf of these 200,000,000 that Mr. Yen began his work.

In France Mr. Yen had discovered, by a process of elimination, a certain 1000 characters which composed the foundation of a common man's vocabulary. Back in China he found that Prof. P. C. Chen of the National Southern University, at Nanking, had been working at the same problem, although approaching it by a different route.

Professor Chen had taken 1,000,000 characters, as they occurred in all literature in all sorts, and analyzed them. He found fewer than 4000 different characters used in the whole 2,000,000. Of these, he set aside the 1000 most frequently used. Comparison of Professor Chen's 1,000 with Mr. Yen's 1,000 showed less than 20 per cent of difference.

Agree on Characters

Consultation with students in all parts of the country brought agreement as to which of the characters not included in both lists should be used. When this consultation had

been completed a vocabulary had been obtained which was certainly the basis of the reading, writing and speaking of at least three-quarters of the inhabitants of China.

Then Mr. Yen started out to show that this vocabulary could actually be taught to illiterates in a minimum of time and at a minimum of cost. For his first experiment he went to the city of Changsha, in Hunan province, off the beaten tourist route, but not far from the geographical center of the country. A committee of local leaders was formed to give the effort standing. Most of the teaching was done at night, all sorts of places—schoolrooms, police stations, temples, churches, private homes—being used for the purpose.

More than 1200 students enrolled. About 950 of these passed the final examinations. In other words, a night course totaling 96 hours of classroom work, had taught people regarded as almost hopelessly illiterate to read newspapers printed in simple form and some other literature and to write letters, and at a cost of only \$1.06 per student.

China's Awakening

The Changsha experience woke China up. Leaders of all kinds came forward with offers of help. Dr. Hu Suh, father of China's literary revolution, became chairman of the committee formed to produce general literature in the 1000-character vocabulary, for the use of graduates of the mass education courses. The Commercial Press, Shanghai's notable publishing house, began to issue such literature in large quantities, and other publishers followed the lead.

Most significant of all, Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling threw herself into the movement. There was a time when Hsiung Hsi-ling was the ostensible premier of China. It is no state secret, however, that the real ruler was Madame Hsiung. Probably the most remarkable woman to come to the front in China since the passing of the Empress Dowager, Madame Hsiung guaranteed a national significance to Mr. Yen's adventure by her adhesion.

Under the resolute encouragement of Madame Hsiung the mass education movement became too strong for the Y. M. C. A. to handle. A national association was formed to carry it on, and Mr. Yen was made general director. Today, the movement is established in 21 out of the 22 provinces.

3,000,000 Students Reported

More than 3,000,000 students have been regularly reported to the national headquarters, and many others have been enrolled in classes which have used the textbooks but have not been regularly connected with the movement. The overwhelming majority of these are between 12 and 25 years of age, although there are some as old as 65 enrolled. Most of the work has been in the cities, but a better job is being made in the country districts.

The biggest difficulty just now is in harnessing the movement. So general is the demand that classes are springing up where there is no chance for adequate supervision. Without this, proper teaching is seldom given. And without proper teaching the results are likely to be disappointing.

Mr. Yen's great problem at present, therefore, is to obtain funds to provide adequate supervision of the movement in each province. The mass education movement in each city and country center is required to be self-supporting. At a cost of \$1.06 a pupil it can be. But the financing of an adequate system of supervision has still to be worked out.

Follows Chinese Tradition

The marvelous success of Mr. Yen's mass education movement makes some ask why previous efforts to teach the masses have been so coolly received. This has been markedly the case in the experience of the various efforts toward general literacy launched by the missionaries. These seem to lie in the different line of approach.

The missionaries have generally tried to popularize the use of a Roman alphabet for expressing Chinese sounds, or of phonetic symbols that would serve as an alphabet. Either system cuts its learner off from the literary traditions of China's past. Mr. Yen's movement has won the popular fancy because it gives its graduates possession of the same literary symbols which have been the pride of China's scholars.

The possibilities of the mass education movement in the formation of a national culture are obvious. The four primary results remain little nationalism, teaching or propaganda of any other sort. They are mainly devoted to the same sort of material as is to be found in the primary readers of Western nations. But in the last volume there are a few lessons devoted to the essentials of good citizenship, and sketches of the lives of such great exemplars as Washington and Lincoln.

Books Sell Rapidly

In the literature now being produced in large quantities for the use of mass education graduates there is, however, plenty of patriotic propaganda. Books on citizenship, government, international relations, and related subjects, are already being sold in large quantities or are announced for early publication. One publishing house announces the sale of more than 2,000,000 volumes of this sort. The people who despite for China's future should read such figures and take courage.

The significance of the Chinese mass education movement seems to be twofold. On the one hand it offers to a skeptical world-wide that, even in this distracted period, China has within herself the power to organize her own inner salvation. And on the other, it offers to Chinese the promise that knowledge may soon, in their land, come to be a democratic possession, offering a sure foundation for the democratic state that is still to be built.

Either way you look at it, the conviction grows that one of the most important men in the world today is Y. C. Chen of the National Southern University, at Nanking, had been working at the same problem, although approaching it by a different route.

Professor Chen had taken 1,000,000 characters, as they occurred in all literature in all sorts, and analyzed them. He found fewer than 4000 different characters used in the whole 2,000,000. Of these, he set aside the 1000 most frequently used. Comparison of Professor Chen's 1,000 with Mr. Yen's 1,000 showed less than 20 per cent of difference.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Special Correspondence

A LONG line of men and women stretched out from the railway station window of the railway station. There seemed to be more than the usual hustle, scurrying and nonstop train calls.

There came into the station a quiet little woman of mature years. Her features, expressive and delicate as Dresden china, were matched by hair of silver gray. In habit, she wore the unmistakable marks of a woman who had traveled with large cities. She seemed confused by the bigness of the station and the milling of the multitude.

Evidently not knowing about the custom of waiting for one's turn, she approached the window. The line immediately opened to admit the little figure. Reaching up and placing her open purse inside the window, she asked for a ticket. The agent poured out the contents of the purse, and informed her that there was not sufficient money. "But," she said, "I have the money," and she stepped back, seemingly dazed. Three other travelers came up and hurriedly bought tickets—and the little lady's purse still remained on the window.

The next purchaser, stooping down, asked, "Mother, where do you wish to go?" On her mentioning a little town a few hours distant, a man paid for the ticket with his own money, and then, sweeping her out with the August issue of the club bulletin.

What's RIGHT With the Movies

(Continued from Page 1)

with its 300-year-old cypresses, for the Grove of Daphne scenes. An international accord—almost a League of Nations, one might suppose—was necessary for the prompt fetching to Rome of scores of ebony "slaves" from Nubia, hundreds of purebred horses from the desert of Arabia, flocks of camels, and domedromes from Tripoli, and 10,000 costumes made of fabrics of Camillo Innocenti, from Germany.

Italian professors fanned libraries and archives in order that Lew Wallace's drama of the time of Jesus, in its translation into a medium of which Lew Wallace never even dreamt, might become an accurate and priceless reflection of the manners and ideals of the people of the first Christian century as well as of the historic spots in which the drama is laid.

Italy had had previous experience with the production of a picture which it was difficult to attain verisimilitude. When Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" was to be filmed in Rome, communication with the Italian Government was opened through the central office of the picture industry in New York, and the Italian Ambassador sat often with Will H. Hays in completing the arrangements. The old story was brought up to date, with the Fascist swinging triumphantly through its concluding reels, and when the final scenes had been "shot" and assembled, the picture was received with enthusiasm.

The motion picture knows no barrier of distance. We are apt to look upon the distant group or nation as something different from ourselves and therefore as inimical. The motion picture knows no barrier of language. We are apt to regard those who do not speak our tongue as different and inimical.

The feelings of a foreign government concerning a book or play which it may have found humiliating to the nation are now ascertained before such a book or play is filmed. There appeared recently a new novel of the "Madame Butterfly" type and the picture rights were offered to the producers. Through the Japanese Embassy at Washington it was learned that the Japanese Government would be pleased if the institution of the "hired wife," conspicuously featured in the book, were not advertised upon the international screens. The picture rights of the new novel are, accordingly, going begging. The publisher is reported as having exclaimed in his disappointment that he had known that he was to be deprived of his expected fat picture return he would not have published the book.

Sometimes it is a foreign author, rather than a foreign government, whose guiding suggestions are requested. Thus, Rafael Sabatini has lent the fruits of his research to the filming of his historical novels, Conan Doyle put ideas and titles into the scenario of his fanciful "The Lost World," and Sir James M. Barrie picked the chief player for his "Peter Pan" and helped internationalize his whimsical fantasy of youth so that it might grip Buenos Aires and Peking as readily as it gripped London.

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money into her purse and pressing it and the ticket into his hand, he hastened on to catch his train.

OSLO, NORWAY
Special Correspondence
CHRISTIAN MICHELSSEN, Prime Minister of Norway in 1905, who passed on in June of this year, has left in his will a bequest large enough to found an institute intended to attract thoughtful students in his country.

The aim of this institute is to cultivate knightly and forbearance among nations, national and international traveling beauteant, the banner of modern knighthood, to Bethlehem Commander, No. 19, of Seattle, as the chief event on yesterday's program of the thirty-six Triennial Convalescence of Knights Templar.

It is my experience in life that a great deal of our greatest social evils in the past and present may be traced back to religious, economical, national and social antagonism, during which men have wholly forgotten the great law of life, which demands solidarity in all human endeavor.

It is urgent that upon all the tendencies that all our religious, political and social beliefs are created in our own image, that no religious, economical or political party can claim to represent the absolute truth, that the human ideals are changing with the changing of the times, and that no nation, no race, and no religion has any right whatever to impose their meanings and systems upon others.

If the economical means of the institute should allow it, and the future should find practical and effective forms to take part in the common cultural work, the flag of these great human assets of life, it would agree with my view of life if the institute also could make its contribution toward this end."

SAFETY GROUPS CO-OPERATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30 (Special)—The Automobile Club of Springfield will co-operate with the Springfield Safety Council in its safety campaign now under way. Manager Charles J. Vogel has made arrangements to distribute some 2500 safety leaflets, written by Judge Wallace R. Heady, to the members of the club. The leaflets will be mailed out with the August issue of the club bulletin.

The next purchaser, stooping down, asked, "Mother, where do you wish to go?" On her mentioning a little town a few hours distant, a man paid for the ticket with his own money, and then, sweeping her out with the August issue of the club bulletin.

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HARVARD-YALE TEAM IS READY

To Face Oxford-Cambridge Tennis Players in 21 Matches

NEWPORT. R. L., July 30 (Special)—The first match of the Oxford-Cambridge-Harvard-Yale lawn tennis tourney takes place here at the tennis club this weekend and thus the objective of the Englishmen's tour has reached its goal. The Englishmen have reached the United States on July 10, and since that date have played four matches against the California universities, Princeton University, Williams College, Smith Lawn Tennis Club and the Pickaway Hunting Club, the only defeat being met with at the hands of the Californians after two days' play.

The team consists of three men from Oxford and three from Cambridge, the latter being the winner of this year's intervarsity match naturally presents the stronger members. Capt. J. J. Lezard, Cambridge of South Africa, is an excellent doubles player, very few orthodox, but with knowledge of the game and skill as a tactician enable him to outguess the most experienced veteran, while his service is his only obvious weapon. Caped with him is J. H. Van Aken, Cambridge, claimed to be the best doubles player in England. A. W. Meyers said at the British hard court tournament this year "No better backcourt has ever been seen at Wimbledon or Forest Hills." The English team presents a first doubles pair that, in spite of a change of climate and balls, should do well. It will be remembered that they beat A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingram of Yale and Harvard in the last International match held in England.

Boules Play Stressed

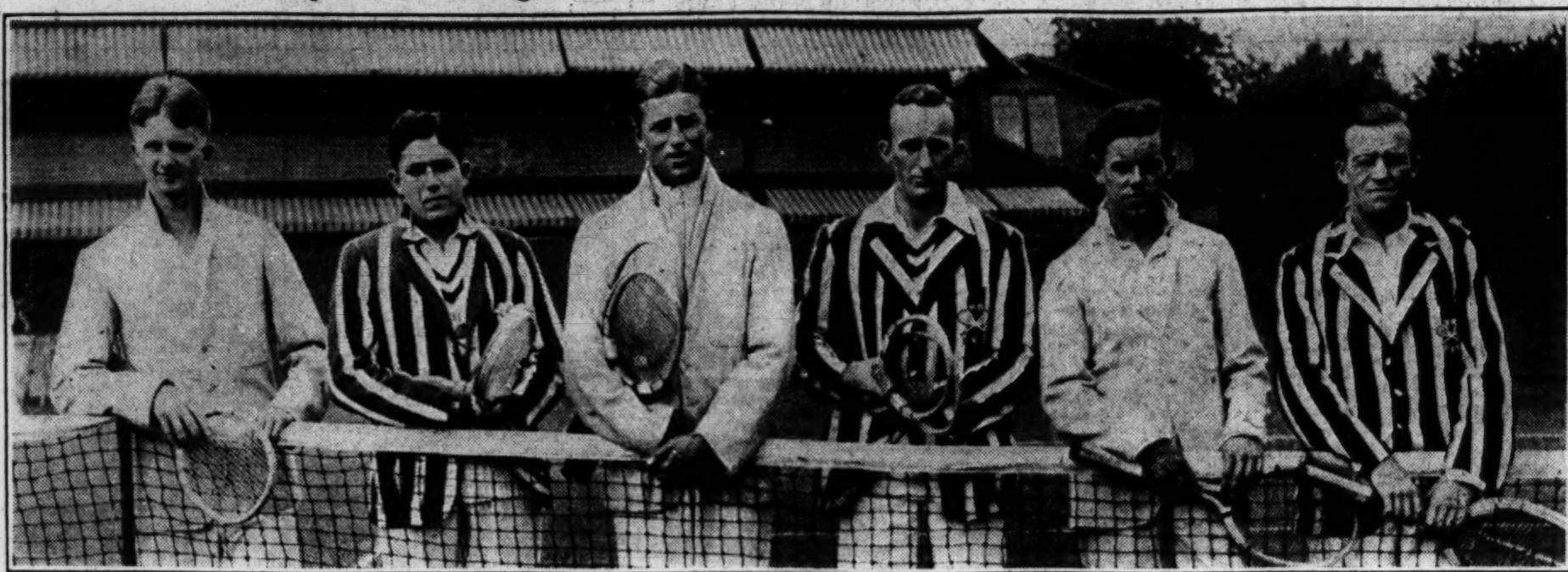
D. J. Thompson and E. M. Jonklaas, Oxford, form the second doubles pair, and have nearly as good a record as the first team, although they are not impressive to watch. In the third, Captain Carlton of Oxford is paired with H. K. Lester of Cambridge. This combination of the two best singles players has infinite possibilities and should develop, although at present they are two singles players and not a men's and women's doubles. The features in the invitation tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, this afternoon.

H. N. Wills will enter the tournament as United States champion, Mrs. F. I. Mallory, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Wimbleton doubles title holder, will endeavor to defeat their fellow Californian, Miss M. K. Brown.

Then Vincent Richards and R. N. Williams will stage another of their famous battles, and C. W. Holman, the young player from Leland Stanford University, will endeavor to eliminate the last of the Australians, J. H. Anderson.

The women's and men's doubles will follow later in the afternoon.

Combined Oxford-Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Team Touring the United States



Left to Right—H. K. Lester, Cambridge; E. M. Jonklaas, Oxford; J. J. Lezard, Cambridge; D. R. Sumner, Oxford; J. H. Van Aken, Cambridge; J. P. Carlton, Oxford.

MISS WILLS VS. MRS. MALLORY

Semifinals in Men's and Women's Singles and Doubles Scheduled

SEABRIGHT. N. J., July 30 (Special)—Miss Elizabeth Ryan, women's singles and doubles champion, will meet Mrs. F. I. Mallory in the semifinals of the Seabright lawn tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, this afternoon.

Mrs. H. N. Wills will enter the tournament as United States champion, Mrs. F. I. Mallory, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Wimbleton doubles title holder, will endeavor to defeat their fellow Californian, Miss M. K. Brown.

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The women's and men's doubles will follow later in the afternoon.

Leaders Win Easily

All of the leading favorites came through easily yesterday though there were several cases of three set matches before the successful player could complete the victory.

Vincent Richards proved superior to G. L. Patterson, the big Australian, in every respect. His service was going well, so that he did not lose one service game. His drives were crisp and decisive, and he won the points given to the service of the visitor so cleverly that he broke through once in the first and twice in the second set. The score was 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. H. N. Wills was also the master of the younger Australian, J. B. Hawkes, the left-hander, who managed to hold the former Bostonian to a score of 7-5, 6-3.

Only Anderson was left of the over-matched contingent at the close of the day. He conquered A. H. Chasin Jr. of Springfield, 6-3, 6-3, his careful single shots more than balancing the activity of the pupil of W. T. Tidwell.

Defeats Mrs. Jessup

Miss Wills was carried to three sets before she disposed of Mrs. J. B. Jessup, the former Brooklyn girl, now a resident of Wilmington, Del., Jessup took the first set, 6-4, in spite of a strong service, but lost the second, and led at 6-3, 6-3, in the third. But when the score reached 3-2 against her, Miss Wills ran nine games in a row, before she lost another, and then smashed her way to victory in two games later, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Charlotte Hosmer and Miss Helen Jacobs were a second match in the day, reaching the semifinals in the first round. Both won the first set, 6-3, 6-3, and led at 6-3, 6-3, in the second. But when the score reached 3-2 against her, Miss Wills ran nine games in a row, before she lost another, and then smashed her way to victory in two games later, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

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Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Miss Helen Jacobs were

Architecture — Art — Music — Theaters

A Breakfast Pullman for Small Dwellings

MANY houses little and big, built in the last ten years, have a special "place-to-eat-breakfast" which for obvious reasons have come to be generally known as "Pullmans."

More attention to automobiles, less possibilities for good maidservants, simplified ideas of living, unwillingness to surrender to the eating-in-the-kitchen idea, which is pressed upon us by multiplying household duties—from these conditions undoubtedly came the idea of bringing the kitchen and the eating place of our American dining room into the house. With so obvious an origin it is surprising that so much that is useful in the dining car arrangement, or in the proportions of the Pullman "section" with table in place, should have been entirely missed in the tens of thousands of these little formal annexes of the modern kitchen, or kitchene.

The writer has visited a very large number of new houses on the Pacific coast and in the middle west during the last four years, and has been continuously surprised at the absence of any special thought about the "breakfast nook." If seats, table, light, and windows could be accounted for, that seemed sufficient to the householder or house buyer whether these utilities would work together or not.

Proportions Studied

We had been studying our Pullmans and adjusting their conveniences with much care, but upon viewing such a procession of unsuccessful ones everywhere it was resolved to check up on the requirements and possibilities, and compare with our own development of the idea to date. Thus it came about that on our last trip west on the Oriental Limited, measured drawings were made of the Pullman "section" and of a dining car unit.

These compared with our most successful dwelling house Pullmans and the accompanying diagrams are the result.

The first essential toward a satisfying character is to secure the proper sense of window proportions, and this rests on practical acknowledgement that they are "sitting-down" windows. To keep the romance of the train the window sills must be level with the table and the window heads must not be high. The windows should invite one who is seated to look abroad and down at the yard and flowers. It is not necessary that one standing see abroad and in practice it takes away from the charm and cosiness to give that much height to the windows.

The next essential is that the benches should have the proportions and comfort of a standard dining chair, the seat being the same width as the table edge as that naturally established by a person when he unconsciously draws his chair to a satisfactory position at table. With the benches where they should be for seated comfort, there is a resulting awkwardness in getting in to be seated. This is corrected by rounding the end of the table, a detail that has proved very practical in a variety of breakfast place arrangements.

Structural Details

The legs under the usual breakfast table are a great nuisance, and a method is shown by which the table is supported on projecting brackets. If securely bolted to the structural studding of the house through tight bored holes, so as not to split the thin edge of the curved heel of the cantilever plank, this projecting bracket can be made sufficiently strong to support a person sitting on the end of the table. The absence of legs makes for great convenience in mopping and dusting under the table.

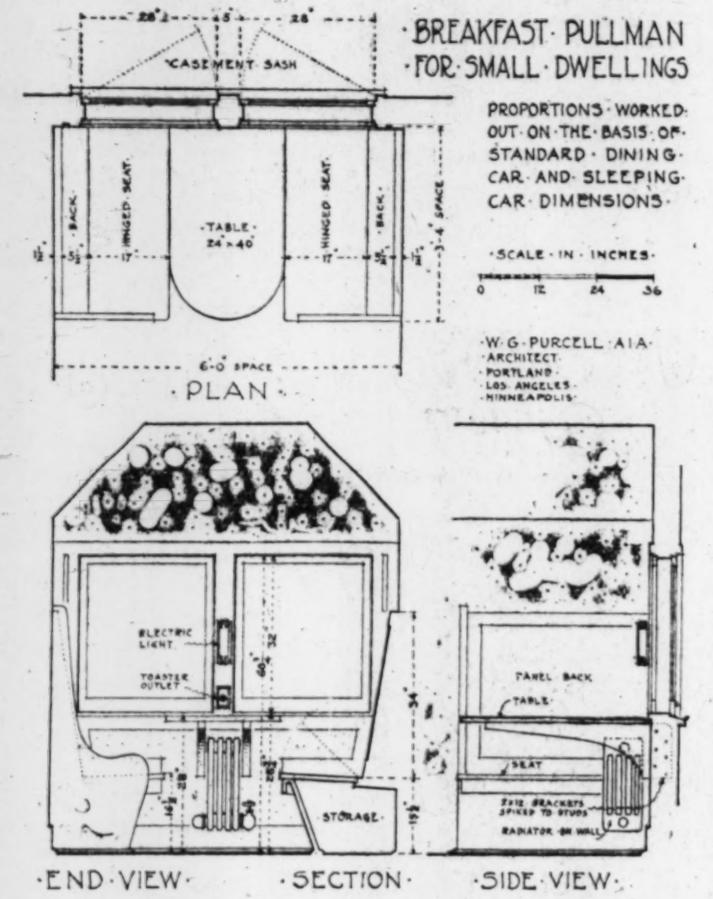
The electric light should be kept below the line of sight and softened with a shade or lantern. In a number of instances the table tops have been made of small square tesserae of glazed tiles, in three-quarter inch squares with a slight variation in color and with either a round tile molding or a narrow strip of oak to finish off the edge. The top may also be finished with linoleum, or made of one slab of terrazzo. Black or white glass may also be used, but not marble, as it tends to stain.

It is possible to build this Pullman into the corner of a kitchen, in which case the bench on the near side should be omitted and chairs used instead. This enables one to use the table as a kitchen work table. Where possible, however, it is more satisfactory to build this breakfast corner as a complete self-contained little

alcove. This provides dignity and respectability to the incidental meals to be partaken there. The sense thus obtained of a place apart from the machinery of food preparation seems to be the essence of a successful breakfast place, and with the arrangement shown does not in any way increase the labor or steps it is designed to save.

This breakfast Pullman could be built into the outside wall of any kitchen having six feet of unoccupied wall at a proper and convenient place. The completed structure would project on the outside like a square "bay window" and the octagonal ceiling treatment proposed would make it possible to keep the roof sufficiently low so that such a small mass on the exterior of the house would not look awkwardly tall.

WILLIAM GRAY PURCELL.



The Son of Heaven," by Lytton Strachey

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14—At the Scala Theater, the Civic and Dramatic Guild present "The Son of Heaven," a tragic melodrama by Lytton Strachey.

The best material in Lytton Strachey's play is in the background, which is not the place for the good stuff in a play. At least, there must be something better still in the foreground. There is no dramatic value in "The Son of Heaven," except the historically dramatic value of the events it portrays. It is only because of these that one is really able to understand why Lytton Strachey has called his play a tragic melodrama. The events in China of Aug. 14 and 15, 1900, were doubtless melodramatic and tragic; but dull play is neither of these things. Change the name of its characters to those of less exalted personages, and no one would be interested in it.

Practically the only interest of Mr. Strachey's play is in the character of the redoubtable Empress Dowager of China. Portrayed in the pages of an essay, the character study would doubtless have been dazzling; but in the stage it is disappointing; the striking contrast to which Mr. Strachey can give such tremendous effect in a prose essay do not come off on the stage, in spite of the splendid efforts of that capable actress, Gertrude Kingston and her support, a hand of clever amateurs. The figure of the Empress Dowager has nothing terrifying about it; it was like a comic opera figure which was not funny. There was good writing in the play, but it was not dramatic literature.

Hardy Wilson has not been able to trace the designers of most of the buildings he has drawn. Probably as a rule the general ideas were laid down by the owners and the work was carried out on traditional lines.

It was well played by all concerned, especially by May Whitty and Ben Webster, and Olga Slade as the one who came back to tell the others.

"Seven O'Clock"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10—There was recently produced by Ben Webster in London a little play in one act, "Seven O'Clock," by Thomas Wilby. A gathering of all sorts and con-

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They are shaped like the natural foot. And they are flexible like the feet, too. Gentle springing action is aided by hand fitting flexible arches. And there is plenty of room in the modestly rounded toes. They feel wonderfully comfortable and fit your feet like a well tailored suit. Cantilevers always do.

Fine leather, reasonable price and long wearing qualities make Cantilevers a good investment. Write the manufacturer, M. J. Burt Co., 412 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for address of the Cantilever store in your town.

Cantilever Shoe

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Open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
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Inside Berkley Building Arcade
PLACES ARE NEAR
AEOLIAN HALL
25 West 43d St. 28 West 44th St.
Inside Nat'l Assoc. of Arcades
and 30 West 25th St.

NEW YORK CITY

Your Feet are Free
in These
Graceful Pumps

They are shaped like the natural foot. And they are flexible like the feet, too. Gentle springing action is aided by hand fitting flexible arches. And there is plenty of room in the modestly rounded toes. They feel wonderfully comfortable and fit your feet like a well tailored suit. Cantilevers always do.

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THE HOME FORUM

Visiting Robin Herrick at Dean Prior

THE poet's village, when we finally reached it after hours of climbing and descending interminable Devonshire hills, seemed to be perched precariously on the very edge of the world. It lay so far from anywhere that we could not imagine any other place beyond. Like all Devon villages, Dean Prior has a certain charm, but not of a kind, we thought, to inspire a delicate and high-bred poet fresh from London with enthusiasm. We felt an interest in Dean Prior, perhaps a touch of sympathy, because it entertained general aweless visitors for years of the seventeenth century. Here dwelt the people at whose heads Robert Herrick once flung the manuscript of his sermon, presumably because they had not properly savored the wit and learning of his quotations from Anacreon and Petronius Arbiter. Here dwelt the devoted victim of his satire—

A people curish, churlish as the seas,
And rude, almost, as rusted savages.

(In the matter of rudeness, at least in the modern sense, Herrick was himself a victim of an expert, both in theory and practice, and could hold his own.) What a buzz of talk and wild surmise there must have been in these stone streets and cottages, long ago, about the mysterious person who lived down the lane! For Herrick's house was a mile from the village—a mile of distance which made those thirty years of residence possible.

We set forth again, therefore, beyond the edge of the world, following a deep and winding road bordered by foxgloves, with the brawling voice of Dean Bourne, detested by the poet, in our ears. Stranger and wilder grew the countryside as we progressed until our little road ran away and hid itself; in the moon like the wild 'ling' it was. Just before this happened, however, we came to a noble company of trees besides the way with a gray tower among them and a gray stone church in their moving shadow—Herrick's church, very little, humble, and as old to all appearance as the hills which it seemed to hold at bay. All round about lay the moor, looking down upon this tiny outpost of civilization with that inimical patience with which the wilderness regards all the works of men, while the church gazed back at the moor with the patience of its grizzled centurion.

Between what Herrick was and this place of his long abode the contrast was inexpressibly sharp and clear. Hither had come this devoted son of London, this blithest and most gifted of all the "Sons of Ben," learned, graceful, gay, almost a pagan, to live and work among yokels on the verge of desolation. With his great capacities for enjoyment, he had lost, in his new home of friendly association and of witty talk, his keen delight in the color and throng of London, how did he manage to get along at all in such a place, the antithesis of all he had known and seemed fitted for? Other

men might have managed somehow by calling upon the sense of duty and of a high calling, but Robin Herrick was not of that stripe; he had no "vocation," nor any faintest spark of missionary zeal. His mission was simply to enjoy and to help others thereby to enjoyment. The strange thing to us was that he carried on that mission even here, in this very place he must have written a thousand or more of the blithest songs in our language. How was that? Looking round the desolate moor and thinking of the village behind us, we had misgivings.

Just as we reached this unsatisfactory conclusion, a stalwart white-headed man in a cassock came toward us through a gate in the vicarage garden and advanced to meet us in his church porch. Obviously he was Herrick's successor, what is technically known as "the present incumbent." Something in the light of his eye and in his almost buoyant carriage suggested before he spoke a word that he might give us the answer to our quandary. Few men have ever borne the weight of eighty years with a more jocund grace. He showed us through his ancient speech with a smile in which he had been able to do for its structure, exhibited the parish register in which there is a line or two about Herrick, and then, as though leading up to a climax, led the way to his garden. No sooner had we stepped through the gap in the hedge and seen the blaze of color under the morning sun than we answered for ourselves the question about Herrick. For this had been his trademark. It was while walking up and down this same close that he wrote his poem about "How Wall Flowers Came First" and "To Roses," "To Cherry Blossoms," "To Laurels," "To Violets." Here it was that he begged the blossoms "not to shut so soon." Of all the poetic gardens in the world, not excepting even Andrew Marvell's, this had been the most fruitful. We should have known how Herrick loved it if we had never read his flower poems by seeing the love of our guide. In his skill and knowledge we guessed that of his predecessor. When he expressed a courteous regret that his roses had passed their prime, we could not forbear quoting the inevitable patience with which the works of men, while the church gazed back at the moor with the patience of its grizzled centurion.

"It does not fly in Dean Prior," he seemed to answer, not in words but in his whole manner. And indeed, as we moved among the beds of flowers talking of this and that, it seemed as though time had somehow forgotten this garden and that we stood there in a timeless morning, ancient and yet new, among blossoms that could not fade. Two hundred and fifty years ago Robin Herrick himself had walked here as a young man of eighty-three, and those years were as though they had not been. It was as though we had stepped swiftly back through time when we entered that garden—as if the poet himself, half pagan and half presbyterian, stood before us showing the flowers he loved beyond all other things. He talked now with the wisdom gained during the bad Commonwealth years when he was dispossessed and had to live in London whether he would or not. We gathered that the villagers had somewhat improved of late that the place had really distinct advantages in the way of quiet and country customs. After thirty years, it was

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Old time is still a-flying.

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Vistas

From the summit of Granite Mountain the world is a steadfast mass of newly washed greens. Vista from this promontory are like sky views from the shoulder of a soaring bird lost in the blue overhead. All the shades of jade and emerald are in the hillside and valley, while on the bleaching shore of Lake Shuswap roll the sage-old stones and pebbles with ancient lore imprisoned in their strata. They have lain strewn along the yellow beach for centuries. Every tint of the rainbow may be seen in these tiny rocks which flash in the sun as the lake lies at its feet.

Skirts of fleecy clouds are wind-blown below the summit of the mountain, as from the sky the view of the mass of Douglas fir, red-trunked pine trees and spruce form the background for the waving timber, oaks, wheat and fertile, tender

Sunshine

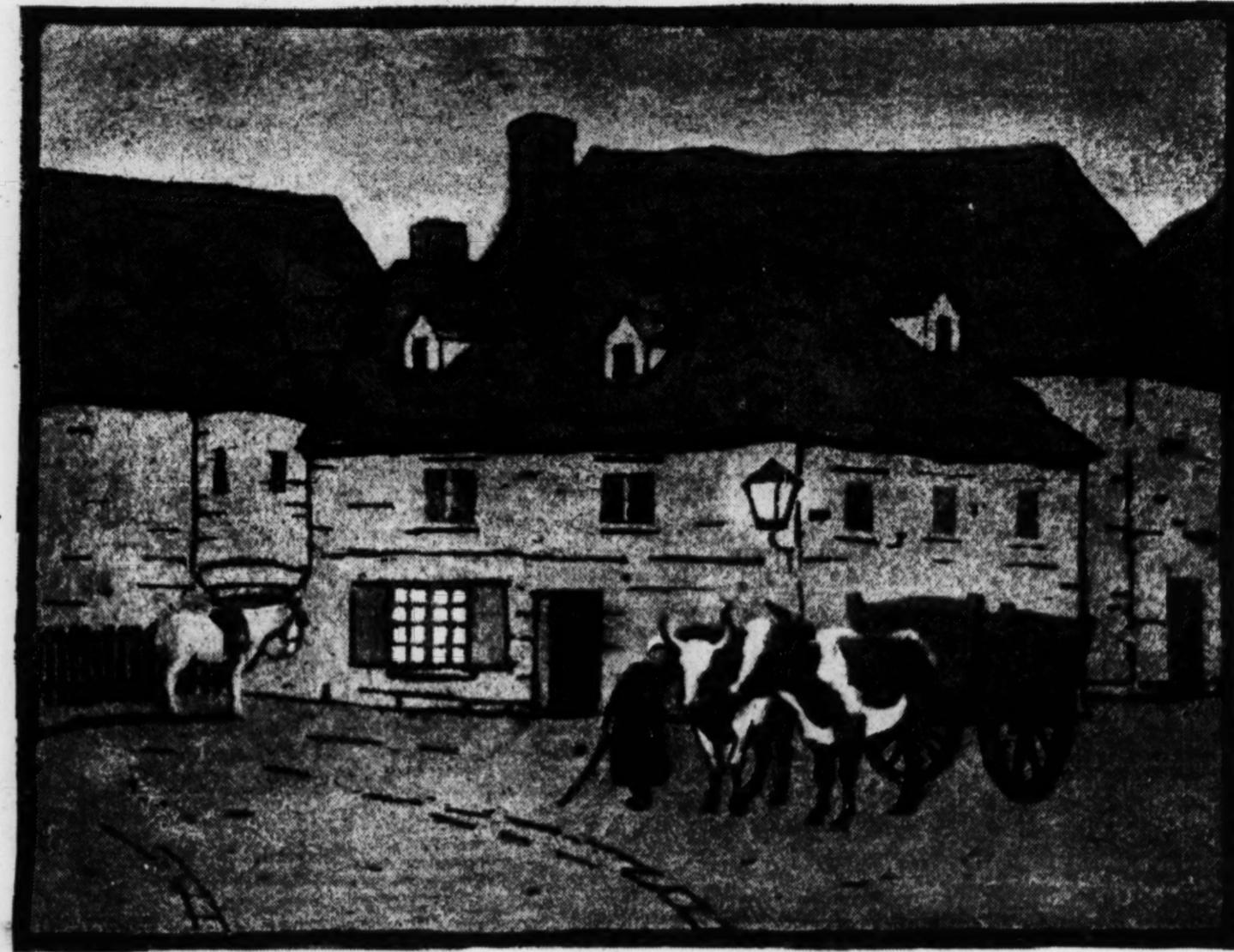
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the road lay sunshine;
A wide, shining track poured through
A break in the buildings, flowing
Over the pavement, tumbling into the
Gutter, and across the roadway,
Unsolled by the dust and the rubbly
Leavings of yesterday.

Both mountain and lake are joined
In many of the vistas seen from the
Tip of the mountain. With undulating
Line the two are twain, and as
The breeze blows the mountain haze
The lake preens itself in lacy wavelets,
The billows washing onto the sandy shore.

Horizons are hidden in every view
By the outline of the Rockies, but
Each vista is a wonderland of newly
Tinted greens, of different trees, although
Of the same species, of lights
And shadows and the play of tone
Across the hillsides. All the world
Beyond, on the other side of the tall
Rocky ridges, is a deep mystery, ir-
relevant to the moment.

D. A. Lovell.



The Waiting Ox Cart. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Janet Fisher.

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On the Heights

Thou who wouldest see the lovely
and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature's
face,
Ascend our mountains. Let thy foot
Fall not with weariness, for on their
top,
The beauty and majesty of the earth,
Spread wide beneath, shall make
thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way.

—Bryant.

Jerusalem

The broad moon lingers on the summit of Mount Olivet, but its beams have long left the garden of Bethany and the tomb of Absalom, the waters of Kedron and the dark abyss of Jehovah's palace. Full fairs its splendor, however, on the opposite city, vivid and defined in its silver blaze. A lofty wall, with turrets and towers and frequent gates, undulates with the unequal ground which it covers, as it encircles the lost capital of Jehovah. It is this old land, which is at present almost impregnable rock, rock which even the sea can scarcely wear away, was less than fifteen thousand years ago, covered deeply with the ice of the last vanished continental glacier of which we have record. At some time prior to the rise of this glaciation in southeastern Finland, not far from the Russian border. Through a narrow channel not twenty-five yards wide and about half a mile in length the outpouring of thirty-seven thousand square miles of watershed, lake and river, hurling downward toward Lake Ladoga. . . .

The conditions which have resulted in this tumultuous plunge of water are the product of a peculiar geological situation. First of all it should be said that Finland and the surrounding territory make up one of the three oldest pieces of land on the surface of the globe. Now this old land, which is at present almost impregnable rock, rock which even the sea can scarcely wear away, was less than fifteen thousand years ago, covered deeply with the ice of the last vanished continental glacier of which we have record. At some time prior to the rise of this glaciation in southeastern Finland, not far from the Russian border. Through a narrow channel not twenty-five yards wide and about half a mile in length the outpouring of thirty-seven thousand square miles of watershed, lake and river, hurling downward toward Lake Ladoga. . . .

The broad steep of Sion crowned with the tower of David, nearer still, Mount Moriah, with the gorgeous temple of the God of Abraham, but built, alas! by the child of Hagar, and not by Sarah's chosen one; close to its cedars and its cypresses, its lofty spires and airy arches, the moonlight falls upon Bethesda's pool; further on, entered by the gate of St. Stephen, we pass through its noon of night, trees which shade the Street of Grief, a lone, winding ascent to a vast cupolaed pile that now covers Calvary—the called the Street of Grief because there the most illustrious of the human as well as of the Hebrew race, the descendant of King David, and the divine son of the most favored of women, twice sank under that burden of suffering and shame which is now throughout all Christendom the emblem of triumph and of honor.

Passing over groups and masses of houses built in stone, with tattered roofs, we reach the hill of Salem, where Melchizedek built his mystic citadel; and still remains the hill of Scops, where Titus gazed upon Jerusalem on the eve of his final assault. . . .

Jerusalem by moonlight! 'Tis a fine spectacle, apart from all its indissoluble associations of awe and beauty. The mitigating hour softens the austerity of a mountain landscape magnificient in outline, however harsh and severe in detail; and, while it retains all its savage sternness of the strange and unvalued scene. A fortified city, almost surrounded by ravines, and rising in the center of chains of far-spreading hills, occasionally offering, through their rocky glens, the great glacier hesitated and then began to recede, leaving this ridge of moraine material to mark its last advance.

Europe's Greatest Cascade

Finland being the land of a thousand lakes, it is not surprising that it should also be the land of a thousand cascades. The most impressive of these, the largest in Europe and, indeed, one of the greatest waterfalls of the world, is Imatra, in southeastern Finland, not far from the Russian border. Through a narrow channel not twenty-five yards wide and about half a mile in length the outpouring of thirty-seven thousand square miles of watershed, lake and river, hurling downward toward Lake Ladoga. . . .

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MISS Janet Fisher has an appreciative and susceptible feeling for her subjects which,

whether she finds them within the frontiers of her own country or, as perhaps is more often the case, further afield, she treats in a broad direct manner, without too much line work or too many meticulous details. Her scale of color in many of her prints is not very comprehensive, but always achieves what she has in view, keeping well within the fundamental nature of a woodcut. There is generally a decorative note in this artist's efforts, often attained with simple means both in design and color—sometimes in black and white only and some auxiliary subdued tones. The color print of the Waiting Ox Cart is a good example of Miss Fisher's work.

The Happy Swan

In the cathedral close at Wells, in lovely Somerset, there dwells a happy swan; I saw him float Up and down the Bishop's moat Among the cloudy water-weeds. 'Tis an enchanted life he leads. His grandsons served Lord Lohen-grin, Lir's children are his next of kin, And Leda's mate and royal others Fly in his flock—the sad young brood.

Bewitched in Andersen's fairy tale, Tewkesbury's bird, the swan that sail

On Shakespeare's Avon—but none else.

Except the elfin swan of Wells, has a flair for ringing bells.

I saw him like a large of State.

Sweeping toward the water-gate.

I saw the round-eyed unconquerable.

He stands on the bank of the stream.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Introducing Jacqueline

By NORAH SHEPPARD

JOAN'S home was only some 20 or 30 miles from Oakdale Towers, and she always spent the week-ends with her parents. Usually the chauffeur came for her, but one Friday afternoon in June Mrs. Ralston herself drove over. She found Joan in the garden with several other girls, all of whom were busily working on dolls' clothes under the guidance of Mademoiselle. Joan sprang up to meet her mother.

"Mums, do come and see the pretty things we are making. Mademoiselle is showing us a new embroidery stitch."

Mademoiselle was introduced, and Mrs. Ralston appeared much interested in the dainty little garments the girls were making.

"You have a very charming French governess this term," she remarked to Joan on the way home.

"Isn't she a dear? We all love her, and are ever so keen to see Jacqueline."

"That is the young sister of whom you have heard?"

"Yes. We write to her, you know, and she writes to us."

"I have noticed how much more interested you have been in your French lately. Both your father and I are very pleased."

Vacation Days

Two weeks later school broke up for the summer holidays, and the girls left for their respective homes, eagerly anticipating a vacation by the sea or lake shore, or in the mountains, as the case might be. Joan did not know until she reached home what plans her parents had made. Then Mrs. Ralston surprised and delighted her by asking:

"How would you like to go to France for the holidays?"

"Oh, Mums! Do you really mean it?"

"Yes. Your father has to go over on business, and he wants us to meet him in Paris and spend a month touring through France."

"How perfectly wonderful!"

"It will not be all play," Mrs. Ralston continued. "I am taking with us a holiday governess for you."

Joan's elation vanished at this announcement. "A holiday governess? Am I to do lessons all through the vacation?"

"Only French. I want you to improve in that, so that you may enjoy the trip to the utmost."

"Then I wish I could have Mademoiselle."

A Surprise for Joan

"Supposing I were to tell you that Mademoiselle is coming with us!"

"Mums, you dear. When did you ask her?"

Mrs. Ralston explained that the idea had first come to her when she had seen the interest Joan was taking in her French. Then she had called at the school and had a long talk with Miss Arden, who had spoken highly of Mademoiselle. Desirous of doing something for Joan herself, and asked if she would like to take a holiday position. The offer had been accepted at once, the more gladly because the trip to France would enable her to visit her little sister.

"Oh, jolly!" exclaimed Joan. "Can I go to see Jacqueline too?"

"Perhaps it can be arranged for her to come on the motor trip with us. But we will say nothing of this to Mademoiselle at present."

The voyage across the Atlantic was all and more than Joan had anticipated, and there was a real thrill in landing at Cherbourg and setting foot for the first time on French soil. Arrived in Paris, they spent a week sight-seeing, with Mademoiselle herself, and were then joined by Mr. Ralston. A few days later they set off on a trip to the south of France. Jacqueline had been fetched from her pension and, once the first shyness wore off, she and Joan became inseparable companions.

But holidays cannot last forever. With the end of August preparations had to be made for the return home.

Travelogues by Letter

Randall Watson to Stuart Ferguson

Gwalior, India

Dear Stu:

Behold me dwelling in a cream-colored lace palace, stone lace to be sure, but lace nevertheless. It is called the Maharajah's bungalow for strangers, but it is really a hotel. They are keen on stone lace in this city. On one street, the Sarata, or merchants' street, all of the houses have facades of stone lace or Jali work, as they call it. This is one of the finest streets in all India. As we drove along it, we could see people peering through the perforations at us. It is all freshly whitewashed in celebration of some festival or puja. Imagine the whole of the United States wearing a coat of paint in celebration of the Fourth of July!

Speaking of puja, they even paint the elephants for wedding and birthday scrolls and flowers, and all sorts of designs are painted in bright colors on their drab sides.

And speaking of elephants—ever since coming to India I have been trying to decide what is the slowest

possible way of traveling. We are used to speed in America that every way seems slow out here. The trains seem merely to creep along. The bullock carts go so slowly that we sometimes walk ahead and wait for them. The elephants move so cautiously, taking so much time to test the ground for each of their huge feet, that you are glad they have only four. You wouldn't it be dreadful if they had as many as a centipede. You actually forget that you are going to some place and become interested in their performance. This morning the four of us rode on one to the old fort on the hill. The gait of an elephant along the smooth paths of a zoo is quite unlike their gyrations when they are picking their way among trees and rocks. Don't ever delude yourself into thinking you know anything about riding elephants—unless you have had a ride or two, because there is no other way of getting about!

India surely is a gigantic country! This state of Gwalior has 29,000 square miles area, as much as several New England states together, and who ever heard of it? Murray's Handbook to India devotes nine pages to its history and the description of its ancient fort, so you can see that it is thought important over here. It was founded in the third century by a chieftain who was called Suraj Pal. He was told that as long as his descendants were named Pal they would continue to reign. And sure enough they did, 83 of them. The eighty-fourth was called Tej Karna and lost the kingdom. Then came the Moguls, you know about them, and finally the Mahrattas, who still rule under the title of Sindhia. The fort is still standing.

In the old fort are the ruins of many marvelous old palaces. They represent the styles of the different dynasties and are unlike anything you have ever seen. Some are of carved stone and others of rare colored tiles. The back of an elephant is a very convenient place from which to view them.

You ought to see the sculptures on the cliffs of the fort! Can you imagine the sides of a hill carved with figures of men and animals, some of them 30 feet in height? And some of them are seated at that! They were carved in the fifteenth century by the Jains and 60 years later mutilated by the Mahrattas. Emperor Barbar. The Jains have since repaired them with colored stucco and the effect is very funny. Picture a nice gray statue with a red nose, a green finger and purple elbow!

The Maharajah has some lions in his gardens and how they roar at night. They waken us every night. They have a huge compound to roam about in and are well cared for. They must roar just because they like to hear their voices, like cats on the fence.

There is a dinky little railroad here I'd like you to see. It is a private one belonging to the Maharajah Sindhia. The track is about two feet wide. It is called the Gwalior Light Railway.

All this seems pretty tame to me when I think of you off in a camp with the other fellows. I haven't seen an American boy since I came out here. I have met some fine English chaps and I surely do like them, though I'm not good enough to have a game of baseball. Before we return to America, we shall go to Manila and then to Honolulu, where I'll meet some American fellows. I am glad you took our Alredale along to camp. Give him a big hug for me. Write me all the news.

Yours,

Randall.

P. S. I wonder if our "pal" comes from that old Indian name. It might.

A Lullaby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hush, hush, go to rest
The sweet little birdies
Are tucked in their nest;
Hush, hush, make me sound,
The hars to his burrow
Is off with a bound.

The trees and the fountain
Are wading in the pool.
The wind is so high
In refusing to blow,
For this is the time
When to sleep babies go,
Hush! Hush! Hush!

Mary M. McAllister.

Acrostic and Anagram Puzzle

Place the following words in a column:
1. To request. 2. An even number. 3. Large. 4. Girl's name (in "Little Woman"). 5. Large Australian bird. 6. A bone. 7. An odd number. 8. A generation.

The central letters will spell the name of an aquatic exercise.

The letters remaining at the left will form words that will fill the blanks in the following sentence: They searched over a large — for the missing —

Those remaining at the right will fill these blanks: — sure that — bring a — of water.

The key to the puzzle set July 23 follows:

1. Wren. 5. Owl.
2. Falcon. 6. Coot.
3. Thrush. 7. Finch.
4. Starling. 8. Sparrow.

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EDUCATIONAL

*An Equipment Promising Better Days for Rural Schools*New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

"I SHALL never forget a little first grade boy I once saw in a one-teacher rural school," Thus begins Miss Fannie Wyche Dunn of the rural school section of Teachers College at Columbia. "He was such a little chap with big eyes and wavy hair, the sort of little boy that ought to have been busy all day long with his train or blocks, growing in all the ways in which it is natural for little boys to grow."

"But he was not busy, and I do not believe he was growing. He was listless and bored. He sat on a double seat beside a well-grown girl of 14. The seat was just the right height for her, but his legs, too short to reach the floor, dangled weirdly. Before him was a soiled primer, and he turned the pages aimlessly. Then, tired of turning pages, he dropped his head on the desk that was too high for him. By and by his girl seat-mate, in sheer pity, gave him an advanced geography to look at. Not a very thrilling picture-book for so small a boy, but such light came into his listless face! It was something different, something to stir the emptiness of the long weary hours."

To most of us more familiar with the romantic and sentimental view of "The Little Red Schoolhouse," celebrated in song and story, Miss Dunn's picture is disturbing. Yet it presents a case by no means exceptional. "The one-teacher schools are crowded with such apathetic children," asserts Miss Dunn. "Their natural growth is actually impeded by unoccupied confinement in the schoolroom."

How, then, does it happen that this school has been so idealized? It happens because the legend of its merits has been fostered by those who as girls and boys were highly endowed and capable of self-direction. Nothing could block the impulse of these children toward books, and they achieved under the old-fashioned schoolmaster thorough knowledge of a few subjects. Moreover, older pupils who enjoy reading and study soon forget in happy activity those first-grade days, which even to the brightest among them must have been blank and tedious. If, however, we were to glimpse the image of "The Little Red Schoolhouse," as it lives in the minds of younger and duller pupils, we would find it dwarfed and distorted.

Barry, South Wales
Special Correspondence

COMMENDABLE forms of inspection were lately conducted at the Barry Training College for Teachers. The same plan was carried out at the visit of the inspector in English, Professor Walker, and at the visit of the inspector in Welsh, Professor Ivor Williams. So successful and inspiring did these examinations prove that Dr. Pleure of Aberystwyth, Inspector of Secondary Schools, thought that it would be desirable to conduct the geography viva voce examination on somewhat similar lines. Briefly the idea is as follows:

"My part in discipline," said the teacher laughing, "has gradually become that of mediator for the culprits. Their peers are sometimes very severe in judgment."

However, in framing such laws, the children came to feel that the school is a community existing for the good of all, and that its smooth running depends on the cooperation of every member. As club members they act as hosts for evening meetings with the Parents' Teacher Association. They prepare programs for such occasions and for special celebrations and they issue the school journal, "The Quaker News."

(This is the first half of an article on rural schools. The second will appear Aug. 6.)

Benefits of Smith-Hughes Agricultural Department

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—Increased rural attendance is one of the outstanding benefits of a Smith-Hughes agricultural department in a high school, according to a report made by W. P. Beard, instructor in the Brookings (S.D.) high school. He states that the programs of the agricultural department were responsible for the enrollment of 11 out of 17 students taking the first year work, the 11 coming from the farming community surrounding Brookings. Thirteen of a class of 15 taking the second year work, according to Mr. Beard, were from the rural communities.

In addition to the permanent value of the education they received the total profits made by the boys themselves from ventures giving out of their work in the department was \$1,014.41. On 74 acres of corn they made a profit of \$1,277.98; twelve acres of other crops made a net profit of \$498.94, and other projects brought the balance of the total net profit, according to Mr. Beard's report.

It is time relief was brought to the country schools. And this is coming. Three years ago Teachers College determined to take up this nationwide problem. The first step was to study it intelligently. For nobody even knew enough to state the difficulties that had to be overcome before rural schools could be reorganized. So they chose one school for intensive experimentation, secured the co-operation of the county officials, selected a first-rate teacher and then threw all the resources of Teachers College back of the reorganization of that school. Miss Fannie Dunn, thoroughly experienced as teacher and

SCHOOLS—United States
Kenwood—Loring



© Keystone View Co.

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Special Correspondence

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In this way the person engaged on working out the time-table will find that the colored lecture has never rung out down for two lectures in one period and a glance at the colored plan will give a fair idea of the proportion of work allotted to each teacher. It has been found advisable to make out fits for two complete time-tables that one may remain undisturbed for reference when arranging the time-table for a new session. No copy of the time-table is necessary as the line is mounted in a polished wooden case with a padded glass door, and is hung in the public corridor where all may see it easily. Not only is it an extremely useful time-saving device, but it is also quite ornamental and a feature of interest to visitors to the college.

The materials for making this time-table consist of a sheet of cork or lime about 12 inches by 20, on which lines are ruled and days and periods are indicated in Indian ink.

For each of the lecturers concerned a distinctive color is chosen—white, pale blue, royal blue, light green, dark green, pink, red, yellow, grey, black, orange, mauve. Thin cards in these colors are obtained, or, if there is any difficulty about purchasing cards, a satisfactory sub-

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STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND IS UNSTEADY

Various Cross Currents Are
Noted in General
List

NEW YORK. July 30 (AP)—Corrective influences continued at work in the stock market at the opening of business today, giving an irregular trend to the rates of prices.

Bullish demonstrations were resumed in a number of high-priced specialties, lifting American Can, DuPont, and General Electric 1 to 2 points, but motor, oil and some of the rail shares yielded to further profit-taking.

Some improvement took place in the subsequent dealings, but the market failed to hit a steady stride. Oil stocks gained, reports of another decrease in crude oil production, and Pan-American issues were strengthened by the company's good showing in the second quarter.

Fisher Body spurted up more than 2 points to a new high level on buying interest, while the market leaders were reported to be accumulating minority holdings. Other motor issues, including Mack Trucks and White, met support, but Studebaker and Chrysler were under pressure.

United States Rubber and Goodyear preferred led a moderate upward movement in the tire stocks.

Foreign exchanges were irregular at the opening, with sterling easing off slightly to \$4.85%.

Market Reboundary

Further gains by professional traders inspired by the speculative belief that the recent reactions had not gone far enough, turned the course of prices downward again before mid-day.

Actual gains in several of the popular issues, such as American Can and General Electric were materially reduced or wiped out. Famous Players, Fleischmann, Great Western Sugar and Creek Carriers lost 2 or 3 points below last night's final quotations, while Marland Oil, Southern Pacific, Woolworth and several others yielded a point or more.

Marketed by brokers, however, in several sections of the list, Ward Baking Co rose 2 points to a new record top at 134, and Brown Shoe attained a new peak price at 116.

Trading was relatively quiet, sales in the first hour falling below 400,000 shares.

Call money opened unchanged at 4 per cent.

Marketed by brokers, the market showed a slight afternoon trading. Renewed buying of the Wabash and "Katy" issues sent them up a point or more with Wabash preferring touching a new top at 70%.

Emerson-Birmingham preferred advanced 3 points to 174, the highest in 2 years, and Onyx Hosiery crossed 29 to a new top. General Electric and American Can shook off their early heaviness, climbing 2% and 5% points respectively. Independent Steel and Public Utilities were held.

Railroad bonds continued to monopolize attention today. Price changes were mainly a repetition of recent movements, with activity centered in the semi-speculative southwestern issues.

"Katy" adjustment was moved up about a point, recovering all of yesterday's loss, while Frisco income and adjustment fluctuated around recent high levels.

Weighting was weighted down the Public Utility group where a number of fractional losses were recorded.

Foreign and United States Government obligations were steady.

WHEAT DECLINES IN CHICAGO; CORN AND OATS LOWER

CHICAGO. July 30 (AP)—With favorable weather over the spring crop territory, and with imports in the rail process, the wheat market took a early swing downward today.

A decline in Liverpool quotations was a further bearish influence. Besides, nothing was heard of any important new export business.

September wheat was unchanged to 1½c lower, September \$1.49½ at 15½ and December \$1.51 at 15½ were followed by a material setback all around. September touching \$1.49½ and December \$1.51.

Increased bookings of corn and oats to arrive here led to lower prices for both cereals. After opening at 1½c to 1½c decline, September \$1.60 and December \$1.62 were under a decided further drop.

Oats started at 1½c to 1½c lower. September 42¢ to 42½c, and later continued to sag.

Foreign selling of October lard had a bearish effect on the present market.

NEW UTILITIES BOND OFFERING

NEW YORK. July 30 (AP)—The Manhattan West Penn Public Service Company has sold a \$12,000,000 first mortgage refunding issue bonds to a syndicate headed by Halley Stewart & Co., the proceeds to be used to finance newly acquired properties; to retire the Series A, 6 per cent, 20-year bonds due Aug. 1, and other corporate purposes.

Public offering of the bonds is expected in a few days. The properties taken over are Brooks Electric Company, West Virginia & Maryland Power Company, Parkson Electric Company, Virginia Electric Service Company and St. Mary's Power & Light Company.

STEEL INDUSTRY BETTERMENT SEEN

NEW YORK. July 30 (AP)—"Betterment in the steel trade is significantly evident," says the American Iron and Steel Institute, on the basis of an increase in the volume of orders, comparing the last week of July with the three preceding, and of an improved rate of production," Iron Age says.

"Comparing July orders with those for June, however, reports from various sources indicate a 10 to 10 per cent increase to a 10 per cent decrease. Steel output for the week probably ran close to 65 per cent."

COMMUNITY PRICES

NEW YORK. July 30 (AP)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

July 30—
100 lbs. flour, 42c.
100 lbs. sugar, 18c.
100 lbs. coffee, 18c.
100 lbs. tea, 18c.
100 lbs. butter, 18c.
100 lbs. bacon, 18c.
100 lbs. ham, 18c.
100 lbs. lard, 18c.
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July

CORN CROP IN IOWA MAKING GOOD HEADWAY

Acreage Planted Largest on Record—Cattle Outlook Is Good

DES MOINES, Ia., July 30 (Special)—In spite of drought the Iowa corn crop is making satisfactory progress. Ears are now forming two weeks in advance of an average year.

Through irrigation and the absence of weeds affords favorable drought resisting qualities. The acreage planted to corn in Iowa this season is the largest on record, an estimated total was 11,100,000. Last year's acreage was 10,884,000 which made an average yield of only 28 bushels to the acre of an inferior crop.

According to the government report released July 1, the indicated yield an acre last year was 42.3, and the yield estimated total yield, 469,327 bushels, which is 165,855 more bushels than last year. Corn is now at its critical stage. If the present drought continues during the growing period there will be a minimal falling off from the estimates made.

Spring pigs in Iowa are only \$3.5 per cent of last year. Iowa corn and hogs will be very much out of balance next fall, predicated upon present conditions.

There were 13,746 head of hogs marketed from Iowa farms in 1924. During the last two years shipments of Iowa hogs to principal hog markets have amounted 50.7 per cent of total receipts at Chicago; 17.3 per cent of total receipts at Sioux City; and 16.4 per cent at St. Louis.

The cattle situation is more hopeful than it has been for years as reflected by the probable price. Western range cattle that afford Iowa feeders a large per cent of their fattening stock show a decided shortage. This added to a falling off in hog numbers should insure profitable feeding.

July 1, however, new being marketed are bringing excellent prices, and this has stimulated higher prices for feeders.

Leslie M. Johnson, government agricultural statistician after making a careful survey of the sheep industry in Iowa, says that there has been a marked expansion of sheep growing in the last two years upon Iowa farms, both in the number of flocks and in the average size.

wool market situations in the wool trade and relatively high prices for fed lambs for several years have encouraged many sheep men to increase the size of their flocks, and it has influenced many others to turn into the industry. Many reports from small cattle feeders indicate a shifting from one industry to the other through the marginal producers can be expected to return to cattle feeding when corn and steer prices become attractive.

Fine woolled ewes of western breeds have become the another stock of many flocks in the heavier sheep sections of southwestern Iowa. These ewes, with well-bred native grown rams, have produced lambs early and covered with an attractive fleece.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York
Bonds—4½% 4%
Outside home paper... 25 64 25 64
Year money... 45 64 45 64
Customers' cont... 64 64 64 64
Individ. cus. cont. loans... 1 64 1 64

Bar silver in New York 68¢
Bar gold in London 1.17d
Bar silver in London 1.17d
Mexican dollars... 83¢

Clearing house figures

Boston New York
Exchanges... 274,000,000 72,000,000
Balances... 32,000,000 28,000,000
Year ago today... 32,000,000 28,000,000
F. R. bank credit... 36,736,172 75,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks
30 days... 314 62% 314 62%
45 days... 314 62% 314 62%
90 days... 314 62% 314 62%
4 months... 314 62% 314 62%
8 months... 314 62% 314 62%

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general 1/4 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston... 314 62% 314 62%
New York... 314 62% 314 62%
Philadelphia... 314 62% 314 62%
Cleveland... 314 62% 314 62%
Richmond... 314 62% 314 62%
Atlanta... 314 62% 314 62%
Amsterdam... 314 62% 314 62%
Athens... 314 62% 314 62%
Paris... 314 62% 314 62%
San Francisco... 314 62% 314 62%
Chicago... 314 62% 314 62%
St. Louis... 314 62% 314 62%
Kansas City... 314 62% 314 62%
Dallas... 314 62% 314 62%
Madrid... 314 62% 314 62%
Lima... 314 62% 314 62%
Stockholm... 314 62% 314 62%
Copenhagen... 314 62% 314 62%
London... 314 62% 314 62%
Vienna... 314 62% 314 62%
Calcutta... 314 62% 314 62%
Helsingfors... 314 62% 314 62%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling... Current... Previous... Party

Dollars... 4.8554 4.8554 4.8554

French francs... 0.6425 0.6425 0.6425

German francs... 0.6425 0.6425 0.6425

Italian lire... 1.842 1.842 1.842

Mark... 1.014 1.014 1.014

Swedish krona... 1.853 1.853 1.853

Norwegian krone... 2.295 2.295 2.295

Spanish peseta... 1.445 1.445 1.445

Portuguese escudo... 0.1564 0.1564 0.1564

Austria... 0.1414 0.1414 0.1414

Argentina... 1.180 1.180 1.180

Brazil... 0.0144 0.0144 0.0144

Hungary... 0.0223 0.0223 0.0223

Jugoslavia... 0.0223 0.0223 0.0223

Czechoslovakia... 0.0286 0.0286 0.0286

Rumania... 0.0561 0.0561 0.0561

South Africa... 1.065 1.065 1.065

Hong Kong... 1.065 1.065 1.065

Bombay... 1.418 1.418 1.418

Chile... 1.065 1.065 1.065

Peru... 1.065 1.065 1.065

Canadian Ex... 1.0014 1.0014 1.0014

*Per thousand.

LIBRARY BUREAU SALES

Library Bureau reported sales for the six months ended June 29, 1925, for the corresponding period of 1924. Total sales about 75 per cent of capacity.

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE

Cleveland Automobile Company reports a net profit of \$1,021,237 after all charges and taxes, equal to 10 per cent dividends to stockholders of \$2.51 a share of 250,000 common shares. Gross profit was \$1,911,787.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 30—Commodore for monies Mines 214, 167d. Gold 114d. Rand count three months: Short bills 414/4d. 4d per cent.

CORE PRICES ADVANCE

PITTSBURGH, July 30—Core prices advanced five cents a ton. Quotations on standard furnace coal now range from \$2.10 to \$2 for spot deliveries per ton.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

RAIL EARNINGS FOR JUNE MAKE FINE SHOWING

Practically All the Leading Carriers Report Gain in Gross and Net

With the first 46 roads reporting for June aggregate gross revenues of \$1,048,080,000 or 84 per cent more than in a year ago, and aggregate net earnings 34.5 per cent more than last year. Indications are that 1925 may prove to be the best year the country's railroads have enjoyed since the resumption of private control, with only one or two insignificant exceptions, all leading carriers in June reported substantially increased gross and net compared with June, 1924.

The tank lines and transcontinental whose earnings had been more or less spotty, improved substantially in June, and with similarly good results in July the majority of the roads should run abreast of a year ago in gross and net for the third period.

Of the 42 more important roads listed below, only one Union Pacific, failed to show improved gross in June. Its June 1925 gross, however, was the largest for the month this year, while net of \$1,323,978 compared with \$2,287,449 in June, 1924, and was the largest for the month since 1916.

The following table compares the earnings of leading carriers for June and the sixth month with results in the similar periods of 1924:

SO DAKOTA FORCES CUT IN GAS PRICE

Both Standard and Independents Make Reduction

PIERRE, S. D., July 30 (AP)—With the effects of its announced crusade against high gasoline prices already manifest by price reductions at three points in the State, the South Dakota Highway Commission prepared today to put the finishing touches on its program to force price recessions in motor fuel by private companies through the State sale of gasoline.

On the heels of the commission's announcement yesterday that the State would sell gasoline for at least 4 cents less than the price charged by private companies, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, lowered its price 1 cent at Watertown, Aberdeen and Sioux Falls. Standard gasoline is 100 per cent of this water.

There energy has been harnessed,

there is already more electric

power in the United States than

in any other European country.

We finance automobile dealers who gather customers' notes and discount them with us. All cars are fully insured against fire, theft

and repossession. The last is negligible.

This is an Opportunity to Participate in Automobile Financing

A business necessary to provide the large credits needed in the expanding automobile industry; standardized as to methods; carefully guarded to provide safety.

We finance automobile dealers who gather customers' notes and discount them with us. All cars are fully insured against fire, theft and repossession.

The last is negligible.

To provide capital for our rapidly growing business

We offer our own capital shares to investors in units of ten shares of \$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock (\$10 par) and 5 shares Class "A" non-voting Common Stock (no par) for \$150 each unit.

Send for Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.'s audit for

1924 and January and February, 1925.

L.A.W. ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION
WORCESTER, MASS.

7%

for
July Funds

STRAUSS First Mortg
age Real Estate Gold

Bonds make a distinct
appeal to the careful,
conservative investor who
demands the maximum
yield consistent with the
greatest safety in his July
investments.

If you have funds avail
able at this time or will
have funds for invest
ment in the near future,
mail the coupon below
for descriptive circulars
of current offerings.

THE STRAUSS
CORPORATION

Offices in Principal Cities

NEW YORK
STRAUSS INVESTING
CORPORATION
300 Madison Avenue
New York City

COUPON
Strauss Investing Corporation
300 Madison Avenue
New York City

Please send me without obligations
your Circular C.M.-730.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

4 ♦ ♦ ♦

Despite the regulations by which all

tourist business bringing Europeans

to the United States in students'

third cabin or regular second cabin

space is being manifested by an

increasing number of steamship lines, sev

eral of which assert that they have

already been working on the plan

for the past two or three years.

A difference of opinion exists among

steamship offices as to the extent to

which the traffic can be developed

in the new European markets.

It is asserted that many of the

steamship lines are dependent on

the tourists' overseas trips.

The aid which American railroads

could give to the tourist traffic

is not yet fully realized.

The aid which American railroads

can give to the tourist traffic

is not yet fully realized.

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RADIO

WGY Steps Up the Power

SUPERPOWER IS TRIED BY STATION WGY

Advance in Radio Is Dis-
cussed by Experts at
Schenectady

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30 (Special)—Schenectady's giant radiocasting transmitter which has been heard three times recently, using 50 kilowatts of power on the antenna, was designed by the General Electric Company for the purpose of a thorough investigation of some important factors in radio transmission as power, wavelength, wave forms, antenna, fading and static. Marvin P. Rice, manager of radiocasting for the General Electric Company, in the course of a talk from WGY on the occasion of the first super-power radiocasting, explained that radio reached popularity so suddenly that the engineer and the electro-scientist did not have time to thoroughly investigate the field. Today it is necessary to seek out the ideal wavelength and the ideal power to gain certain definite radiocasting results.

The developmental laboratory of the General Electric Company, Mr. Rice explained, has been built for a systematic and thorough investigation of the almost incalculable theoretical and practical problems with which the new art of radiocasting has suddenly challenged engineers and scientists.

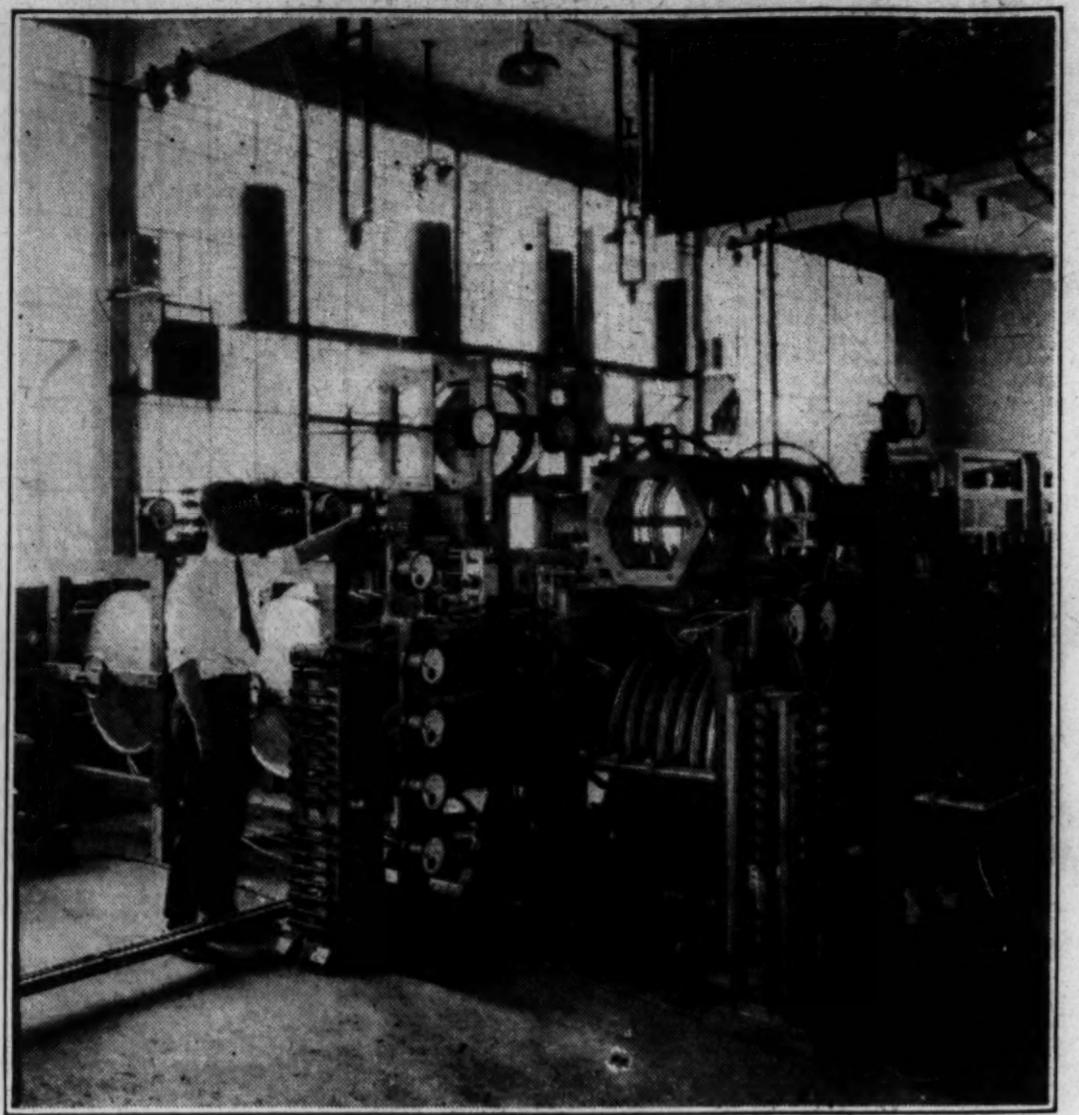
"When the telegraph was invented it was justly heralded as an epoch-making invention and people adopted it with a sense of gratification because it provided instant communication with little regard for distance. But technicians were not satisfied; they wanted to unfold all the complicated laws and mysterious theories of wire communication. So, while the public enjoyed the telegraph, although not quite sure how it worked, experts set out to study it exhaustively. And this determination for research and investigation—the desire to know how nature works—that is responsible for nearly all the electro-scientific progress, including wire communication which we enjoy today in both telegraph and telephone."

"Radiocasting has the unique distinction of being the one invention which required no popular introduction. In less than four years it has become a part of the daily life of millions of people."

"Reared in an age of miracles, the precocious infant began talking at once and everybody wanted to listen. Some seem to forget the extreme youthfulness of the radio and imagine that the more rapid revolution and innovation, but the Department of Commerce seems wisely to regard it as the child of those people and as such has sought to give it all the traditional freedom of growth and development which is the birthright of every American."

"Radiocasting is just as fascinating to the technical and trained mind as it is to the average listener, but in a somewhat different way. While the radio 'fan' discusses the merits of receiving sets, loops and antenna, announcers and programs, the natural scientist is looking beyond into the bewildering tangle of the unknown. In the past year, during periods of favorable atmospheric conditions American stations have been heard across the Atlantic, and KGO, on the Pacific Coast, has crossed the western ocean to New Zealand, Australia and Japan. These occurrences confirm us in our belief, prompted by a better understanding between widely separated peoples. The perfection of a high power station that may be heard across the Atlantic or Pacific whenever it is desired to send a message of international interest, should serve still further to promote peace and good will. If the use of higher power bridges the distance between continents, those responsible for such a super-powered station must assume the responsibility of offering a quality of program that is worthy of an almost world-wide hearing."

"The General Electric Company is the first to go on the air with a high-power transmitter, and the results of the work carried on by this station will be dedicated to all those interested in radio."



Company of a new radio transmission laboratory near Schenectady. This is the first super-power radiocasting station. It is designed to permit a thorough investigation of the important factors in radio transmission such as power, wavelength, wave forms, fading and static, as well as the practical engineering problems of transmission and reception. It has available ample power and numerous antenna systems suitable for investigation of all wavebands.

"WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters) 5:45 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin and orchestra; Arthur Scott Brook, 6-Dinner music; 7—Dinner music; Oliver Sayler, "Footlight and Laemmle," book and play review; F-Hennette, Osta Trio. 8:30—Program from WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (295.5 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital (request selection); Arthur Scott Brook, 6-Dinner music; 7—Dinner music; Oliver Sayler, "Footlight and Laemmle," book and play review; F-Hennette, Osta Trio. 8:30—Program from WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (295.5 Meters)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1925

EDITORIALS

Significant reference was made by a speaker at the Williamstown Institute of Politics the other day to the fact that, while by the terms of the treaties of peace entered into following the World War drastic limitation has been placed upon the size of armed forces maintained by the so-called enemy

countries, the total number of armed men in Europe today is approximately the same as in 1913. This statement was made by Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, who was chief of operations, British General Staff, during 1915-16, in his endeavor to emphasize the need, while a sense of insecurity exists, for an early agreement upon some comprehensive plan which will insure world peace. This plan, in his estimation, must embrace security, arbitration, and finally limitation of armaments, the three steps to be taken successively and in the order indicated.

General Maurice expressed the conviction that the war-torn countries of Europe are no longer influenced by militaristic ambitions. It is the continuing and persistent fear of attack, and not militarism, he says, that induces the maintenance of huge standing armies of conscripts in Continental countries. To support this hypothesis he offered in evidence a detailed survey of the soldiers under arms in the several states. "France fears Germany," he declared, "and the countries bordering on Russia fear Russia. All the countries carved out by the Peace Treaty are suffering from shell-shock." He explained that it is this unrest, this apprehension, this continued waiting for an aggressive movement by a neighbor, that is regarded by European statesmen as worse than their fear that the huge standing armies would get beyond their control "and drive the ministers out."

It is interesting, as well as important, at this point, to gain the viewpoint of the speaker regarding a condition respecting which, if he is right, there has been general misapprehension. General Maurice expresses the conviction that the controlling influence which has prevented Europe from limiting armaments as compared with 1913, is not so much the attitude of France and Germany, but the feeling of fear and unrest in those nations created as a result of the peace treaties. The establishment of these independent states has led, perhaps naturally enough under existing conditions, to the building up of individual armies. Poland, Rumania, Finland, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, General Maurice explained, today have formidable land forces. They find themselves surrounded by neighbors from whom territory has been arbitrarily taken. They have within their own borders, as well, large minorities of other nationalities.

Discussing the problem of limitation of land armaments from a world viewpoint, the speaker quite properly concluded that the question of limitation in the United States does not enter into the solution of the problem in Europe. He referred to the encouraging fact that the army of the United States is smaller, in proportion to the population, than that of any country in Europe, and that it is enormously smaller in proportion to wealth. But the fact remains, as he declared, that not a single soldier is maintained in Europe because of the existence of a soldier in the United States. "Nor can it be claimed," he insisted, "that the 135,000 American soldiers exercise any preponderant political influence in their country." He argued from this that the size of the army of the United States is, in present circumstances, a purely domestic question for the United States, and has no international significance.

As bearing upon the possible influence of the former enemy countries, so called, in keeping alive the feeling of fear which undeniably exists, it was pointed out that the German standing army has been reduced from 866,000, its estimated strength in 1913, to 100,000, its present declared total. After making allowances for the loss of troops and population due to the war, the reduction of the armed forces maintained in time of peace in the so-called ex-enemy countries of Europe amounts to 750,000. It is interesting to compare with this apparent reduction the present force maintained in other European countries. According to General Maurice, this is approximately the same as in 1913.

Is the fear which seems to compel this constant standing at arms justified by actual conditions? It is justified only for the reason that fear begets fear, and that suspicion and racial hatreds supply the food upon which both thrive. General Maurice expressed the hope that there would not be a general European war within the next twenty years. But he sees, as all others who view the situation appraisingly must see, an unmistakable trend toward war; rather than away from it and in the direction of peace. Nations armed for aggression or defense eventually find that the spark has fallen in the tinder, which they themselves have provided. It has been so in the past; it is as inevitable in the future.

The way out of all this has been pointed and made plain. There is but one universal destroyer of fear. It is that trust and confidence which love and brotherhood beget and establish. These must first be expressed in pledges of security, accompanied by an embracing and inviolable agreement that all present and future differences shall be discussed and arbitrated. Until then there can be no successful movement toward national or international disarmament. The process is progressive, and must be begun before it can be completed.

Much progress has been made in recent years in the United States in the improvement of cities. City planning has risen almost to the rank of a profession. Zoning systems have been devised and put in operation. The work of beautifying American cities and at the same time making them better places in which people may live and work and enjoy themselves is already producing practical

Improvement of Villages a Profitable Investment

and satisfying results. At the same time thought and study have been given to the problems of rural life, to the adoption of plans for minimizing the hardships and drawbacks of the tillers of the soil in detached and remote places. Efforts of this kind have been largely directed toward development of rural conditions that would tend to check the drift of farm folk to the cities.

If Fear Could Be Eliminated

"First the blade, then the ear,

then the full grain in the ear."

Less study and little attention have been given to a phase of American life that lies midway between the farm and the big town, and touches directly and indirectly about half of the country's population. The place where this problem lies is the small village. The great importance of the village and its conditions to the country is shown in the fact that nearly 20,000,000 Americans live in villages, while 30,000,000 farm folk use these villages for purposes of selling their produce, buying their supplies, for education, for religion, for recreation and for general social well-being. A realization of these facts discloses at once the immense influence of village conditions on the lives of farmers and their families.

American villages have been backward in appreciation of their importance in the national life. The work of making them attractive, beautiful and convenient places for the transaction of business and the enjoyment of the finer things of life has been neglected. A beginning has been made, however, to correct this tendency. Village improvement societies have sprung up here and there. The United States Department of Agriculture, discovering the important bearing of village life on the farmer and his problems, has started a national movement toward bettering villages, is collecting information and is sending it out to the people. This should prove a powerful influence toward rapid and efficient progress in village uplift throughout the country.

The department calls attention to examples of leadership in the desired direction. It points out particularly the value of village planning in its relation to the farmer. It shows that he goes to the village first of all for purchase of his household supplies, and next for marketing part of his produce. There he finds means of amusement and the satisfaction of social desires. His children go to school there. His church is in the village. If a public library is there, however small, so much the better. The village is the first point of contact between the isolated farmer and his family and the great outside world. No one can measure the influence of the stores where he trades, the streets through which he passes, the outward aspects of the homes he sees, the character of the amusements offered, the whole tone of the life that the farmer, his wife and his children meet at this point where the isolation of the farm home ceases and the attractions and conveniences of congregated living begin.

Every step in the process of improving, of beautifying, of making more attractive and valuable the villages will be of benefit to the farmers, will exert enormous power in the aggregate toward checking the unfortunate drift away from the farms to the big cities, and will be of tremendous profit both in the higher pleasures of life and in dollars and cents to the dwellers in the villages themselves. Investments of effort and cash in village improvement mean profit of many kinds to those who make them.

Information supplied by the bureau of statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington reveals the encouraging fact that the latest figures available show a marked decrease in the number of casualties for the month of March, 1925, compared with the corresponding month of last

year, on what are known as the Class I railroads of the United States. The decrease for the month is shown to be 561, but the totals, taken by themselves, are not entirely commendable, all things considered. Those for March, 1924, were 4523, and those for the corresponding month this year were 3962. But despite the fact that the totals are much greater than would seem necessary, statisticians point to the progress being made in promoting the "safety first" campaign and the determination to impress upon train operatives, as well as upon passengers and travelers on streets and highways, the necessity of observing more than ordinary care.

It is interesting to observe in this connection that the total casualties at railroad crossings are hardly comparable to those which occur in the operation of trains and locomotives and which are traced to derailments, collisions, and similar causes. It appears that casualties at railroad crossings during March of the present year numbered 550, compared with 581 for the same month of last year. A comparison of so-called "train accidents" shows that for March, 1925, there were 1591, as against 2053 for March, 1924, a decrease of 462.

The totals at both the highway crossings and on the right of way and in the yards are still far too high. It is generally agreed that all such happenings are preventable. A day or two ago an express train on its way from Philadelphia to Atlantic City was derailed just as it was entering the outskirts of the latter city. The mishap occurred in broad daylight, on a roadbed that carried scores of trains daily, and on tracks that presumably were constantly patrolled. Yet it is stated in news dispatches that the rails were so defective that they could not sustain the weight of the train, moving at the time at a moderate rate of speed. A few weeks ago a more disastrous wreck occurred on the tracks of another railroad in New Jersey. This was caused by the washing of sand and earth upon the roadbed at a crossing during a rainstorm that had passed some hours before the train, laden with excursionists from Chicago to Germany, was due at that point.

While it may be insisted that the two mishaps mentioned could not have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary care and caution with which all persons are charged, it can hardly be denied that they could have been prevented by the use of extraordinary caution in the latter case, and perhaps by the exercise of merely ordinary care in the case of the derailment at Atlantic City. Which rule should

apply? The continuing invitation to the patrons of the railroads is to make use of the service offered, the implied guaranty being that "safe conduct" will be provided from the beginning to the end of the journey. The passengers themselves are absolutely helpless so far as their personal safety is concerned. They have paid with the understanding that those responsible will not shirk their duties. Beyond that they can do nothing to insure themselves against unforeseen dangers.

There is a necessary reversal of positions respecting disasters at highway and railway crossings. There the responsibility is solely that of the user of the highway. It is his duty to protect himself from the dangers incident to the ordinary use of the tracks by trains and locomotives, for the obvious reason that these cannot be stopped, as other vehicles can be halted, to ascertain whether or not the way is clear. The law imposes upon the railroads certain precautionary duties. With these discharged the responsibility for safety rests upon the person who attempts to cross the right-of-way.

The speed and weight of modern railway trains combine to impose upon the persons who offer this service to the public a degree of care greater, perhaps, than that heretofore defined as "ordinary care." What would have been regarded as ordinary care in the operation of trains a quarter of a century ago might now be shown to be negligence, or at least a lack of that caution which is demanded by the severe strain to which equipment is constantly subjected. It may be that wisdom will dictate a revision of the somewhat antiquated interpretation of the rule.

Canadian school-teachers have made annual visits to Great Britain under the auspices of the Overseas Education League since 1910. An exchange of teachers is also giving good results. Teachers from council schools in Great Britain transfer to Canada for one year to teach in the public schools of the several provinces. The vacancies in British schools due to this transfer are filled by Canadian teachers for an equal period of service.

Reciprocity between British and Canadian school-teachers is being still farther extended this year. The Overseas Education League has succeeded in arranging a visit of representatives of the education authorities and of public and secondary schools of Great Britain to the Dominion. Including teachers on the staff of English public schools like Eton, Harrow and Winchester, the party of about seventy are due to arrive in Quebec on Aug. 1. They plan to cross the continent together, visiting the capital at Ottawa, and enjoying themselves cruising the Great Lakes, touring the Rocky Mountains, inspecting E. P. Ranch—the home of the Prince of Wales, at the foothills in Alberta—as well as seeing the Canadian universities and meeting the leaders of education in the provinces of Canada.

Such summer visits are bound to be beneficial to the people of both countries. It is well that Canadian teachers should see the homeland of the British Commonwealth. The necessity of British teachers getting better acquainted with Canada is less appreciated, although it is perhaps more urgent. An understanding of the great task of nation-building ahead of the Canadian people, conveyed across the sea to the youth of Great Britain, can be of untold benefit to the Dominion.

The Overseas Education League in Canada and Newfoundland is doing excellent work. The control of education is decentralized throughout the Dominion: each province has a separate department of education. They all endorse the Overseas Education League, however. Closely associated with it is the National Council of Education, which is contributing helpfully toward greater unity of purpose in Canadian education. The present visit of British teachers should further the movement for reciprocity in education between the nations.

Editorial Notes

Fifty thousand copies of a new "Ten Commandments" should certainly accomplish some good—even if they are solely to be circulated among taxicab drivers. This latest decalogue is built around the slogan, "The public be saved," which has been adopted by the Empire State Taxicab Chamber of Commerce in New York, and assuredly, if universally observed by those for whom it has been prepared, at least will do no harm. These commandments include the following recommendations by the chamber to drivers:

Be considerate of pedestrians and other motor vehicle operators.

Approach street intersections cautiously, with car under full control.

Keep brakes in proper condition—better sure than sorry.

Always be careful, realizing your responsibility toward others.

Be courteous and polite always; it pays in the short and long run.

Too much publicity could hardly be given to the remarks of Prof. S. E. Morison, the retiring Harmsworth professor of American history, at Oxford University, on "The Study of American History in England." English history, he urged, has been taught to three generations of Americans in thousands of their schools and colleges, a fact which has done much to dissipate their old prejudices. Hence it seems not unreasonable to hope for a certain degree of reciprocity. Both countries must know very much more about one another in order to secure the peace of the world in future. As it is, he said, the youth of England get their ideas of America largely from the cinema, and American films present a distorted view of American life to the British public. He based this opinion upon the fact that such films, when shown in the United States, are seen as a romantic compensation for the humdrum life of Main Street. But without such a background they produce a misleading effect. How the truth is persistently enforced that lack of understanding is at the bottom of countless difficulties of almost every kind!

King Victor Emmanuel has shown his humility in a way which has greatly touched his subjects. The ex-soldiers had expressed the desire that the highest war decoration, the gold medal for valor, should be conferred upon the Sovereign in recognition of his services at the front during the war. The Premier, acting on this suggestion, asked permission of the King for this to be done,

A Literary Hobby

BY HENRY STACE

Andrew Lang once tried to compute the number of novelists actively at work in Great Britain alone. He based his calculations on the supposition that only a proportion of the novels planned by inexperienced and unskilled authors were ever completed, and that fewer still were published; and he adopted the formula that of every hundred novels begun, only one eventually reached the stage of publication.

Applying that formula to the present annual production of new novels in Britain—something over 2000—we arrive at the formidable total of 200,000 persons engaged in writing fiction. Even though this figure is exaggerated, the number of the country's novelists, known and unknown, must be uncomfortably large.

To these must be added the presumably much greater number similarly busied in the United States, with its larger population, and more for Canada, Australia and the other English-speaking countries. And behind all these actual writers of fiction come the potential authors of our history, of that literature which is the basis of our science and invention, of social and political movements, and even such trifles as the annual changes of fashion, dress and the state of weather from day to day. What more he may desire to know is not very apparent until we turn to the records of the past available to us, and note how much of what we should like to read has been allowed to vanish irretrievably.

It might seem at first sight that later generations would know all they could need to know of this day of ours, in which every kind of record is scrupulously kept. And it is true that the man of the future may be sufficiently informed, at the cost of a little trouble, of all the facts of our history, of that literature which is the basis of our science and invention, of social and political movements, and even such trifles as the annual changes of fashion, dress and the state of weather from day to day. What more he may desire to know is not very apparent until we turn to the records of the past available to us, and note how much of what we should like to read has been allowed to vanish irretrievably.

The truth is, whatever records we possess of past periods inform us of little but the conditions, material, social, political, under which the life of the time was lived. What they hint is that life itself, its color, its flavor, its characteristic idiom. And what we are handing on to the future is much the same as what we have inherited from the past, in a more elaborate form.

Our descendants, turning back to our times in the hope of catching some glimpse of the current of life sparkling among the masses of dead facts we have accumulated for them, will have to gather what they can from whatever books our time may produce which can bear comparison with the small but precious crop of annals and diaries handed down to us from the past. It seems likely that they will be poorly supplied, and in leaving records of that nature some at least of our literary aspirants might find honorable employment.

They need be in no doubt of the value or the interest of such work. Everyone knows what a good of illumination a candid and intimate diary can shed upon the emptiness of the past; and whether the diary or the narrative form is chosen few have anything like the fascination of those which give us a picture of the homely, day to day life of the writer's own time.

Authors who would do this work might deserve well of posterity. Life itself brings them their material day by day, and there lies awaiting them all the interest and excitement involved in the search for a method. For the thing has rarely if ever been deliberately done. Boswell's Johnson, concerned as it is with the presentation only of a single figure and his setting, is the nearest approach we possess to the intentional painting of a picture for the benefit of posterity.

Pepys' diaries came to us by chance, as nearly all the best of our possessions in this sort have done. And of the well-known diarists and annalists of the past, few even of those who gave some conscious thought to posterity had any clear idea of what to include and what to omit. The ideal method still awaits the ingenuity of its discoverer.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME, July 7
When Parliament reassembles next autumn its members will find many innovations in the big hall where the sittings are held. Near the long bench reserved for members of the Government and just beneath the Speaker's chair there will be erected a tribune from where the deputies will make or read their speeches. The custom prevailing until now in the Italian Parliament was for orators to deliver their speeches from the same seat which they occupied throughout the debate. If the orator happened to be one who was likely to create disturbances, as was very often the case, the fact that he was in the midst of deputies belonging to his party gave him encouragement to use offensive phrases. With the adoption of the French system Italian parliamentary customs will no doubt improve, and many changes will be made. Further, the innovation which has met with considerable opposition from the more conservative deputies "has the undeniable advantage of attracting the attention of the whole Chamber to the orator. At the same time one of the inconveniences due to the structure of the hall will be removed, as the voice of the orator will be heard more distinctly from the press gallery. The "sonnettes" which have been placed on the speaker's right has never been used, as the sittings with the attendance of only Fascist deputies have been rather monotonous and very quiet.

Palazzo Madama, which since 1871 has been the meeting place of the Italian Senate and is now generally known as the Palazzo del Senato, is also undergoing several changes. When the president of the Senate, Tommaso Tittoni, some time ago gave a reception in honor of the delegates attending the Inter-Parliamentary International Conference, the Senate chamber was decorated for orators to deliver their speeches from the same seat which they occupied throughout the debate. If the orator happened to be one who was likely to create disturbances, as was very often the case, the fact that he was in the midst of deputies belonging to his party gave him encouragement to use offensive phrases. With the adoption of the French system Italian parliamentary customs will no doubt improve, and many changes will be made. Further, the innovation which has met with considerable opposition from the more conservative deputies "has the undeniable advantage of attracting the attention of the whole Chamber to the orator. At the same time one of the inconveniences due to the structure of the hall will be removed, as the voice of the orator will be heard more distinctly from the press gallery. The "sonnettes" which have been placed on the speaker's right has never been used, as the sittings with the attendance of only Fascist deputies have been rather monotonous and very quiet.

The little fellow dropped the cat, ran to his mother and burst into loud sobs. After soothing him, the mother turned to the visitor and said haughtily, "My boy is much too young to understand how a cat should be treated: he is so sensitive, it almost breaks his heart to be so happy."

The day the writer was walking down the street when she noticed a small boy throw a stone at a beautiful dog passing by. "Who did that?" she inquired. "But dog don't like dogs," the child replied rather sullenly.

"And why don't you like them?" "Because I'm afraid of them—they'll bite me!" "You need not be afraid of them, they will not hurt you. Don't you know that if you love dogs they will love you too?" "How will they know I love them?" he asked dubiously.

Before a reply could be given the same dog repassed, and sensing a lover of animals, he came up and licked my hand. "There!" I exclaimed. "You see that I love dogs." The look of astonishment came over the child's face. "I'll try and love dogs," he said earnestly.

A few days later the writer was accosted by the same little boy. "Are you the lady who told me to love dogs?" he inquired. Then he added, "I do love them a little bit, and I don't throw stones at them any more." After that greetings were exchanged every day, and it was a glad moment for both when the little fellow exclaimed triumphantly some time later, "I do love dogs now, and they love me and I'm not a bit afraid of them any more."

Children respond quickly to right thinking and teaching. Tales of cruelty to animals are apt to form undesirable mental pictures and sometimes even suggest errors of which the child is ignorant. Therefore teaching should be constructive rather than destructive. Stories of the faithfulness, beauty, sagacity, and courage of animals should be told, so that love for them may be engendered in the impressionable consciousness of the child.

A. S. P.

An Appeal in Behalf of Haiti

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I am writing at the request of the Patriotic Union of Haiti to inform you that the Haitian press, the working associations, the syndicates, the League of Man's Rights, and the League of Public Welfare, have written to the Department of State at Washington and to the White House concerning the legislative elections. It is therefore the entire Haitian people who are clamoring for the legislative elections they have been deprived of for the last ten years under the régime of the usurper.

Besides that, the Chambers of Commerce of Haiti, in a memorandum addressed to Mr.